

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,607

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1975

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Cloudy, Temp. 10-14 (50-57), Tomorrow cloudy.
Temp. 10-17 (50-63), Yesterday's temp. 8-14 (46-59).
LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 10-17 (50-63), Tomorrow
cloudy, Yesterday's temp. 10-18 (50-64), CHAN-
NEL: Rather rough, BOMBEY: Cloudy, Temp. 12-24
(54-75), NEW YORK: Cloudy, Temp. 7-9 (45-52).
Yesterday's temp. 10-14 (50-57).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Amsterdam	10.50	London	41.00
Belgium	10.50	Luxembourg	12.10
Denmark	10.50	Moscow	9.70
France	10.50	Netherlands	13.10
Germany	10.50	Portugal	10.50
Greece	10.50	Spain	10.50
India	10.50	Sweden	10.50
Iran	10.50	Switzerland	10.50
Italy	10.50	Turkey	10.50
Japan	10.50	U.S. Military	10.50
Korea	10.50	Yugoslavia	10.50

U.S. Pleased by Gold Sale

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—The U.S. government has accepted bids for only 750,000 ounces of gold, or about 37% of the 2 million ounces it put up for auction yesterday. Treasury Secretary William Simon reported.

Bids for another 204,000 ounces were rejected as too low.

Mr. Simon made it clear that he was pleased by the lack of

widespread interest in buying the government's gold, saying it "once again proves the American people are a good deal smarter than many people have given them credit for."

In London and Zurich, Europe's major bullion centers, prices today were about \$30 below record levels of almost \$200 an ounce that were reached at the end of

1974, before gold trading became legal in the United States. In London, N.M. Rothschild & Sons quoted its closing figure today at \$169.50 an ounce and Montagu, another major bullion trader, was at \$172. Gold closed yesterday in London at \$172. In Zurich, the metal closed at \$170 an ounce today, an overnight loss of \$4.

Mr. Simon said \$133 an ounce was chosen as a price cutoff in the gold auction. This was determined by the government's desire to get a fair price for the gold and also to make sufficient gold available to meet domestic needs, he said. The figure did not represent the government's view of what the gold price should be, he said.

He also said the government might make additional small sales of gold in the future to meet domestic needs.

"Option Open"

"We'll leave that option open," he said.

The government accepted 100 bids. Even if the government had accepted all 319 valid bids submitted, it still would have sold only \$54,800 of the 2 million ounces being offered.

Mr. Simon said the gold sale would generate about \$100 million in revenue for the federal Treasury.

Officials said the successful bidders would be notified as soon as possible by telephone and telegram to pick up their gold at U.S. mints in Denver and San Francisco or the U.S. Assay Office in New York City as soon as they have paid the bid price. Payment must be made within 30 days.

Most of the bids were for a single 400-ounce bar, the minimum amount being sold.

Highest Bid Is \$185

The highest bid received at the auction, held in the General Services Administration offices here, was \$185 an ounce, for 2,800 ounces, from the Herff Jones Co. of Indianapolis, maker of college rings and other jewelry.

The bid for the largest amount, estimated at more than 400,000 ounces, was from the Dresdner Bank of New York, a subsidiary of a major West German bank of the same name. The German bank bid for various amounts at prices varying from \$155 to \$174 an ounce.

Foreign Purchases

It appeared that other major portions of the gold were purchased by foreign banks and U.S. branches of foreign banks.

But Treasury Under Secretary Jack Bennett said he believed most of the gold sold to foreigners would remain in the United States to be sold for U.S. consumption. Foreign governments and their agents were prohibited from bidding.

Americans gained the right to own gold for the first time in 41 years on Dec. 31, but have showed little interest in purchasing any major quantities of gold at the high world prices.

On Military Action

Kissinger Mediation Efforts Seen Harmed by His Remarks

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's statement about the possibility of military action against the oil-producing countries has emboldened the government of President Anwar Sadat and made the secretary's mediation efforts in the Middle East more difficult, in the view of the Egyptian government.

Information Minister Ahmed Kamal Abul Magd, at a news conference today, termed Mr. Kis-

linger's declaration "unnecessary, unimpressive, unimpressive on its merits and not serving the cause of American-Arab relations or the cause of peace in the area."

He also said that in recent weeks Egypt had received "no offer whatsoever" through Mr. Kissinger on a possible new Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai.

New Relations

Mr. Abul Magd said that Egypt, having opened a new phase of good relations with the United States, had gone out of its way to refrain from all statements that could jeopardize this friendship.

"But Mr. Kissinger's statement does not help improve our relations," he said.

The minister spoke against a background of growing criticism within the Arab world against Mr. Sadat's "American connection."

Mr. Sadat has reiterated his support for Mr. Kissinger publicly on many occasions, but officials here say that he is doing so against growing odds and that American policies—including Mr. Kissinger's statements—are making his position increasingly difficult.

The Egyptian press today for the first time gave big headlines to what it termed Mr. Kissinger's "threat" and to the rebuttals by various Arab leaders, notably President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria.

Total Destruction

The Algerian President yesterday declared that "occupation of one Arab state would be regarded as an occupation of the entire Arab world." He added that an American military "aggression" would bring about the destruction of all the oil fields.

The Egyptian government endorsed Mr. Boumedienne's statement, Mr. Abul Magd said today.

In asserting that Egypt had received no new offers regarding a second-stage Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai, Mr. Abul Magd was understood to be referring to recent American-Israeli talks and specifically to the visit to Washington by Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

Out of the Washington talks (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

EEC Adopts Oil Fund Plan Unlike U.S.'s

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The nine members of the European Economic Community adopted a united front here tonight in favor of a plan to invest surplus revenues of oil-producing countries through the International Monetary Fund.

The plan, involving the creation of a \$10-billion to \$12-billion facility to be guaranteed by the IMF, was agreed upon in opposition to a different proposal made by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other leading U.S. officials.

The plan also would involve an increase in contributions to the IMF by member nations and the abolition of the present requirement that 25 per cent of all IMF contributions must be made in the form of gold.

All proposals for investing oil funds would require the approval and cooperation of the producing

• U.S. to oppose French plan on gold, Page 7.

countries. Most of them have indicated that they are anxious to assure that their surpluses are channeled efficiently to the countries that need them.

Denis Healey, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, who chaired a meeting of Common Market finance ministers here today, said that the group would try to persuade the United States and other countries to support the European plan at meetings scheduled for next week in Washington.

Mr. Healey told newsmen that European financial leaders had agreed unanimously that it was "urgently necessary to launch the IMF scheme next week." He added: "I'm certain that the American government will be influenced by the degree of support this proposal has."

The debate over how to assure that surplus funds taken in mainly by the Middle East oil-producing nations are invested, or recycled, to the benefit of oil-consuming countries has escalated sharply in recent months.

Financial leaders throughout the world have expressed concern over the strains being experienced by the international monetary system due to the sudden, massive inflow of revenues to oil-producing countries following the quadrupling of oil prices in the last 14 months.

The oil-price increases have unleashed recessionary forces in virtually all industrialized countries and have raised fears of an economic collapse comparable to the Depression of the 1930s.

The efficient recycling of the oil-exporting nations' surplus funds to the industrialized or less-developed countries that need them would help to alleviate some (Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Tasmanian Death Toll 8

BOBART, Australia, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The death toll rose to eight today in the collapse of the Tasmanian Bridge after it was rammed by a ship, and police said they feared it would go higher.

The bodies of five crewmen from the 10,000-ton ore carrier Lake Ilawarra, which rammed the pylons of the bridge over the Derwent River on Sunday, were recovered following the accident. Two autos recovered from the riverbed today contained the bodies of three persons.



LONG LINES—Refugees stream out of a battle area about 10 miles from Phnom Penh. Civilian casualties have been reported heavy in upsurge in fighting around capital.

Shah of Iran, Hussein Urge Peace Efforts

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (AP).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran and Jordan's King Hussein called today for continued efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East.

The Shah and the King agreed that efforts should be continued to bring about peace based on justice so that the progress and construction could be resumed in the Middle East, a joint statement said.

Observers interpreted the statement as encouraging Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to renew his Middle East diplomacy to try to bring about peace between the Arab countries and Israel.

The statement was issued after two hours of talks between the Shah and King Hussein at the Royal Palace in Amman.

They also agreed to consolidate political and economic cooperation between their countries, the statement said.

Government officials here expressed the hope that the Shah's three-day visit, which began yesterday, would produce accords under which Iran would finance economic-development projects in Jordan.

There was no mention in the statement of King Hussein's attempt to mediate Iran's long-standing dispute with Iraq that led to recent air and ground hostilities between the two Persian Gulf oil-producing countries.

Arabs Appear Ready To Listen to Shah

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Shah is carrying his quest for global influence to the Arab world, which appears increasingly prepared to bury long-standing rivalries with Iran.

Ignoring vehement calls from Iraq for a denunciation of the visit, most Arab states welcomed or quietly accepted the Shah's visit this week to Jordan and Egypt.

The Shah will travel to Cairo tomorrow for a visit that is likely to be the key test of how close he is willing to move to the Arabs. Recent Iranian hints of military support for the Arabs if a new war with Israel breaks out are certain to be discussed in Egypt, Arab military experts reported.

The visit could also have an impact on peace prospects. As a strong ally of the United States, the Shah could be expected to put in a good word for American peace efforts. As a leader who supports both the return of Arab territories conquered by Israel in 1967 and the right of Israel to exist, he could also provide a boost for Arab moderates.

The Arab welcome is a startling change because Iran supported the Arab cause for years (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Libya Gives Pakistan \$16.8-Million Relief

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 7 (AP).—Libya today donated \$16.8 million for the relief of Pakistani earthquake victims.

Libya's Minister for Labor and Civil Service, Abdul Atti el-Obaidi, announced the donation after visiting the earthquake region, 200 miles north of here. According to latest estimates, 5,300 persons died and 17,000 were injured in the disaster.



EN ROUTE—The nuclear-powered U.S. carrier Enterprise with Navy's new F-14 Tomcat fighters aboard (foreground) leaves Subic Bay in the Philippines yesterday along with other ships in a task force. The Pentagon said that sailing was not related to heavy fighting in South Vietnam.

Major Revisions Are Made In Greece's Draft Constitution

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The government of Premier Constantinos Karamanlis today announced major amendments to the draft of Greece's new republican constitution, but left untouched the chief executive's powers.

The amendments, approved by the Cabinet earlier today, were submitted to parliament for the start of a three-month debate on the 112-article draft. They were made following sharp criticism from the opposition parties, which called the proposed charter "undemocratic and outdated, giving the president superpowers."

In making changes, the government agreed that banishment for political reasons should be carried out by a court ruling instead of an administrative decision. It allowed strikes by workers to safeguard their interests.

Other modifications included shortening parliament's term from five to four years so that general elections would coincide with the end of the president's five-year term, and allowing the House to decide on the voting age for Greeks. It is now fixed at 21.

Presidential Candidates

Another amendment allows Greeks born in Macedonia and the Dodecanese Islands, annexed to Greece under international treaties, to run for president. This measure qualifies Mr. Karamanlis, born in Macedonia, as a candidate for the presidency.

Under the original and amended drafts, the president, elected by a two-thirds majority in the 300-member parliament, has the right to veto legislation, dismiss and appoint the premier, dissolve parliament and declare martial law.

Mr. Karamanlis, whose New

Province Capital Is Taken by Reds In South Vietnam

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, Jan. 7.—Communist troops today captured the city of Phuoc Binh after bitter fighting in its streets, sealing control of the entire province of Phuoc Long north of Saigon. The city was the first provincial capital lost by the government in the continuous fighting since the Vietnam peace agreements were signed two years ago.

The capture of Phuoc Binh, 75 miles north of here, followed a 24-day campaign in which all the other towns in the thinly populated province were taken last month.

Hours after the fall of Phuoc Binh, a U.S. Navy task force led by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, Enterprise, sailed today from the Philippines. The Pentagon denied that this was connected with "anything going on in Indochina."

No Military Action

In Washington, Pentagon spokesman William Beecher denied reports that the carrier group was headed for waters off South Vietnam.

"If the United States was contemplating any military action in South Vietnam," Mr. Beecher told a briefing, "it would first consult the Congress." Any such military action has been banned by law since August 1973.

The United States has periodically sent carriers to the Vietnam area since the cease-fire's signing two years ago this month, with the last carrier there within the past two months.

Mr. Beecher said the Enterprise, the nuclear-powered guided missile cruiser Long Beach, two destroyers, an oiler and a support ship had left Subic Bay and were heading in a southwesterly direction.

The South Vietnamese coast lies due west of Subic Bay.

"They are going on an operational mission," Mr. Beecher said. "They are not heading for waters in or near South Vietnam."

He declined to identify the destination of the ships, saying this was in line with Defense Department policy not to discuss particular operations until ships involved arrive at their destinations.

He acknowledged that the task force's sailing had been speeded up from earlier plans, but gave no reason. He said some crewmen had been called back early from home leave in the United States.

Ford Concerned

At the White House, President Ford was described as concerned and watching the situation in South Vietnam closely. Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said Mr. Ford discussed developments at a morning meeting with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and aides.

Asked if Mr. Ford might seek a change in the law barring direct U.S. military participation in the war, Mr. Nessen said, "I don't see any need to speculate on what might happen down the road on the basis of a hypothetical question."

He said Mr. Ford understands that he is legally prohibited from renewing bombing in the area and said, "The United States and the President certainly are going to live up to the law."

More than 1,000 government troops were believed to have been killed, wounded or captured in Phuoc Binh, military sources in Saigon said.

In their biggest use of armor since 1973, Communist forces were reported to have thrown dozens of Soviet-made tanks into their drive against the reinforced government garrison. President Nguyen Van Thieu said tonight that 25 of the tanks were destroyed there. He called for three days of prayer.

The Communists have long been strong in the wooded hills of the province and control much of neighboring Binh Long Province to the west, where the capital is a government-held enclave.

Phuoc Binh, reinforced by regular troops and commandos, became the scene of a bloody struggle after Communist troops encircled it and pushed into its streets Saturday.

The final series of tank-led assaults began late last night, according to the Saigon command.

Air Strikes

This morning, government pilots, who had been making air strikes through the night, lost radio contact with defenders on the ground, the command said.

The fall of Phuoc Long Province gives the North Vietnamese control of much of three provinces that form an arc from Tay Ninh northwest of Saigon. In the middle lies Binh Long Province. Although the South Vietnamese hold the provincial capital cities of Tay Ninh and An Loc in Binh Long, the North Vietnamese control half or more of the territory in these two provinces.

Eleven of South Vietnam's 242 district towns have fallen since the signing of the cease-fire agreement.



Khmer Rouge Seen Isolating Phnom Penh

By James Fenton

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Now that the gains made by the Khmer Rouge in their New Year offensive have been partially redressed, military analysts in Phnom Penh are predicting a tough dry season for the government troops, with the possibility of serious problems of supply.

The capital has become much quieter now than in the last week, although the bombings and shelling continue on all the major fronts. But government soldiers are extended, countering the threat to Mekong River convoys, and observers feel the threat could become greater in the next few weeks.

The attacks at the New Year were enough to dispel the rumors that had been circulating in Phnom Penh about a peace initiative on the part of the Communists. They provided a visible reminder of the strength and intentions of the Khmer Rouge for the coming year, and this, it is felt, was a major part of their purpose.

Although a high command spokesman said that the government had warned all units to be on their guard on the night of the attacks, the offensive caught many of them unprepared. Several of the generals were seen enjoying the social round that night.

The attacks were well coordinated in comparison with those of last year. Diplomatic sources estimate that considerably fewer insurgent troops have so far been involved. It is thought that this indicates a new strategy. Last year, the Khmer Rouge went all out to take the capital. This year, they stated aims have been more modest, although potentially as dangerous.

If the Communists can cut the supply routes to the capital, as they say they plan, then it will (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Arson Suspected In Destruction of Springer Chalet

GSTAAD, Switzerland, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Swiss police said today that they now definitely suspect arson in the destruction of a \$2-million mountain chalet belonging to West German publisher Axel Springer.

Police based their belief on ski traces found around the chalet and anonymous letters received by several Swiss newspapers. The typewritten letters alleged that Mr. Springer, through his newspapers in Germany, "is attempting to crush the left."

"But because this is known and because he can no longer live in safety in Germany, he built his 'Berchtesgaden' on top of a mountain above Gstaad. But since Monday, up there on the mountain, there is no longer a beautiful chalet," the letter said.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Flown Across London Instead of to France

Hijacker Tricked, Captured in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—A hijacker who demanded \$100,000 (\$235,000) as the price for sparing the lives of an airliner crew was captured after an elaborately faked flight from one side of London to the other tonight.

The man was seized at Stansted Airport after a flight from Heathrow Airport only 44 miles away. He had demanded to be flown to France.

The five crew members who had spent nine hours as hostages in fear of their lives were released unharmed.

The hijacker was caught without a shot being fired. He was seized and overpowered as he came down the ramp with a hostage.

The flight to Stansted was elaborately staged to convince the hijacker that he was actually traveling to France, where he had demanded to be taken ever since seizing the BAC 111 airliner of British Airways at 3:44 p.m.

The man, taken by some for an Arab, took over the plane with a pistol and grenade just before the flight landed at Heathrow from Manchester.

Pilot Harry Lea said the gunman was an Arab student whose permit to live in Britain had expired, AP reported. He added that the man's plans apparently were connected with avenging the death of a brother who was killed in Paris.

According to reports monitored from the plane's radio, the hijacker realized during the flight that the plane was not bound for France. He insisted that after landing at Stansted he should be taken by car to Dover. Apparently he intended to take steward Alan Bond with him as a hostage.

A Pistol, a Grenade
The hijacker carried a pistol and a grenade. He had threatened to blow up the plane and the crew unless he received the \$100,000 and a parachute.

The gunman seized the plane just before it landed at Heathrow on a domestic flight from Manchester.

The gunman moved so stealthily that it was not until the plane had landed and failed to taxi to the terminus that the 46 passengers realized what had happened.

After the plane had landed, he freed 46 passengers and 2 crew members, and then insisted on being flown to France. But French authorities refused to permit the plane to land there.

Then followed eight hours of talks over the plane's radio between the gunman and a control tower team led by government minister Stanley Cliston-Davies, responsible for air transport.

As the crew desperately stalled for time, tension broke through again and again. Capt. Lea at one point told the tower, "Our man is getting edgy."

Later he added, "He knows full well we are stalling."

To make the 44-mile flight last an hour, the plane followed a devious route. At Stansted, police and medical crews were waiting for it when it arrived.

The ransom money was believed to have been put aboard the plane shortly before takeoff.

Throughout long hours of bargaining, the hijacker had set a series of deadlines. His five hostages were Capt. Lea, the copilot, a steward and two stewaresses.

"Let of Nonsense"
At times, Capt. Lea's voice over the control-tower radio had betrayed signs of irritation as the money failed to arrive.

"This is a lot of nonsense," he exploded at one point.

But shortly before takeoff Capt. Lea, in a cool, clear voice, told the control tower, "He's not going to hurt us. He's just wanting to get the hell out of here."

Orders were flashed to Stansted to remain open and to make sure there were no signs on the ground to show it was anything but a French airport.

As the elaborate ruse went into effect, Sir Robert Mark, police commissioner and head of Scotland Yard, arrived at Heathrow to take charge of the operation.

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OIL MENACE—Fire-fighting vessels spray detergents on oil spill in Strait of Malacca in effort to break up the mass before currents push it onto Singapore beaches.

Million Gallons of Oil Peril Beaches of 3 Nations in Asia

SINGAPORE, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Maritime authorities today dispatched dozens of military assault boats and anti-pollution craft to battle a million-gallon oil slick that has spread over 10 miles and threatens the beaches of three Southeast Asian nations.

Japan rushed maritime experts to the scene of the disaster—the narrow Strait of Malacca—with orders from Premier Takeo Miki to make "extraordinary efforts" to deal with oil from the ruptured 116,136-ton Japanese tanker Showa Maru.

Schooli Mikami, captain of the Showa Maru, reported that 3,300 metric tons, or slightly over a million gallons, of crude oil seeped from the tanker when it ran aground in an "extremely dangerous shallow zone" of coral reefs and rocks five miles south of Singapore yesterday.

The ship carried 224,000 metric tons of crude oil.

The slick was seen from the air late today stretching from Sultan Shoal lighthouse to Raffles lighthouse and extending south of Pulau Sebarok.

A government spokesman said cleanup crews will work round the clock.

"Grave Concern"
In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian officials expressed "grave concern" that the oil slick would ruin the beaches of Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia.

"An accident of this nature is not unexpected in the congested traffic situation in the Strait of Malacca and adjacent waters," Malaysian Environment Minister Ong Kee Hui said. He stressed that the Malaysian government was watching the situation closely.

Efforts are being made to prevent the slick from affecting the western coast of Sumatra, a tourist resort island only a few hundred yards from one of Singapore's major repair shipyards.

Work on Vessel
The Showa Maru has stopped leaking. The bottom of the vessel has been strengthened by a salvage crew which will attempt to transfer oil out of it tomorrow. Heavy rain and strong currents have hampered refloating operations, a salvage company source said.

K. Yamada, managing director of the Taiheyo Shipping Co., the tanker's owner, arrived here last night.

Since the vessel is lying in Indonesian waters, the Singapore government is not expected to levy a fine. But it is expected to try to persuade the Japanese company to pay compensation for the cleanup operations.

Many Damascus Jews have children and relatives in Israel, and the Syrian government, technically at war with Israel, is determined to prevent Syrian Jews from going there. Some who have sought to slip out have been intercepted and jailed.

Syrians, officials and others, whom one meets at random in the bazaars and at private parties, say that the Jews are not being mistreated. The most popular men's clothing store in Damascus is owned by a Jew.

"He is a friend of mine," said Sabar Fahout, editor of the leading newspaper, Al-Bath. "This suit I am wearing was made by him." It was a well-tailored pinstriped suit.

Along the ancient cobbled street of Haret el Yahud, the old Jewish quarter of Damascus, the shops are prospering. Some of the brass and copper merchants are selling embossed vases made of Israeli 106-mm shell—cannings picked by UN soldiers on the Golan Heights.

When Yves Saint Laurent sent a collection to Amman, officials asked to check the trunks. Mr. Saint Laurent refused indignantly, and the collection went back to Paris unshown.

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Phnom Penh Isolation Seen

(Continued from Page 1)
only take a month or six weeks for Phnom Penh to run out of ammunition and rice.

The Mekong convoys are the only possible method of bringing in a sufficient tonnage of goods to supply the capital.

The Khmer Rouge do not have, or have not yet used, the sort of weapons that could easily sink the convoys. But in the last week, they have taken enough territory to make things very difficult for the civilian vessels which bring the supplies from South Vietnam.

Already a convoy has had to be postponed.

Observers feel that the Khmer Rouge have already succeeded in two major objectives. They have tied up a sufficient number of troops in the defense of Phnom Penh to prevent the government from clearing the area they have seized. Secondly, they have drawn a huge amount of firepower, forcing the defenders of the capital to use stocks.

The second aim may seem suicidal and it is generally thought that the government has been heavy in the last week. Nevertheless, the financial cost for the government has also been large. According to a diplomat, it costs the government a ton of high explosive to kill or wound an enemy soldier.

This is clearly an expensive way of running a war at a time when the government does not have much money left for the army. Even before the offensive began, the army was regularly overpaying on its budget.

The Khmer Rouge, by contrast, have achieved all their successes to date operating on a shoestring budget.

330 Insurgents Claimed
PHNOM PENH, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Government forces killed 330 insurgents in three major battles around Phnom Penh today, including 300 in a successful drive to relieve a besieged army divisional headquarters, the Cambodian high command reported tonight.

In keeping with policy, the command gave no government casualty figures. But field reports from the divisional headquarters earlier today said that while only six defenders were killed in the siege, many had been wounded during the shelling by insurgents.

"Military blackmail" against the Arab oil-producing countries by hinting at armed action to reduce oil prices.

Pravda Sees "Blackmail"
MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, today charged that "defenders of monopoly interests" in the West were resorting to

"military blackmail" against the Arab oil-producing countries by hinting at armed action to reduce oil prices.

The Pravda commentary constituted Moscow's first direct response to the remarks made by Mr. Kissinger in a recent interview with Business Week magazine, in which he said that force might be considered in the "extreme emergency." But Mr. Kissinger said that force would not be used to lower oil prices.

Soviet assertions about the possibility of Western military intervention are not new. A month ago, Moscow asserted in its Arab-language broadcasts to the Middle East that the United States had plans to occupy oil regions to help out prices and stave off Western economic collapse.

In its commentary, Pravda avoided criticizing Mr. Kissinger personally, preferring to level its charges at "monopolistic circles." The secretary of state, while a rival in Middle East diplomacy, has also been an active participant in the policy of détente.

Diplomat's Wife, Lost In Japan Woods, Dies
TOKYO, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The wife of a French diplomat missing since Friday near Lake Chuuzenji, about 75 miles north of Tokyo, has been found dead in a snow-covered lakebed wood, police said.

They said Mrs. Michèle Guelly, wife of Philippe Guelly, second secretary of the French Embassy in Tokyo, apparently froze to death after she got lost in the woods. She disappeared while taking a walk with a group of friends at the embassy's villa, police said.

Extremely Sensitive Issue

India Balks at U.S. Condition Of 'No Export' on Food Sale

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Indian and U.S. officials are seeking to resolve a deadlock over the delicate issue of American food shipments here.

The snag over the financial terms and wording of an agreement to send American food to India, has assumed political overtones, and officials on both sides are annoyed and troubled.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was scheduled to meet Triloki Nath Kaul, India's ambassador to the United States, in an attempt to resolve the differences.

The problem is that the agreement under U.S. Public Law 480 would include a "no export" clause, meaning that India is obliged to guarantee that it will not resell or send the food to other countries.

India has made similar agreements with Canada and Australia.

But India is reluctant to agree to this condition with the United States largely because it implies American leverage over the decisions made by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government.

The situation is complicated by the fact that India owes the Soviet Union 2 million tons of wheat, which was sent here last year and is to be repaid starting in 1976.

"Bit of a Blow"
"It's been a bit of a blow because no one expected this to happen," an American official said of the deadlock. "The problem is that it got involved in the bureaucracies of both countries, instead of diplomats who could have ironed this out without it getting out of hand."

The issue of American food aid is extremely sensitive in India. During the 1960s the United States supplied more than 60 million tons of grain to thwart widespread famine. American aid totaled \$10 billion.

But India has viewed American assistance as a source of humiliation and political leverage, and Prime Minister Gandhi has promised "self-sufficiency" in food production and an end to the purchase of food at concessional rates.

Within the past year, India's severe food shortages have compelled the government to ask Washington for concessional wheat sales. Although India had asked for 1 million tons of food, the United States agreed to send 300,000 tons of wheat here over the next few months.

Concessional food sales involve repayment over a 10-year to 40-year period.

Moynihan Farewell Card
NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (AP).—Daniel Moynihan yesterday ended 23 months as ambassador to India with praise from Prime Minister Gandhi.

Top Uruguay Red Freed From Jail, Goes to Russia
MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Uruguayan Communist party chief Rodney Arismendi, one of Latin America's most vocal Marxist leaders, arrived in Moscow last night after being released from jail in Montevideo apparently on the condition that he leave the country.

Mr. Arismendi, 61, whose arrival was shown on Moscow television, was met at the airport by Mikhail Zimyanin, editor of the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, and Kremlin officials.

Mr. Arismendi was apparently released Sunday from the Montevideo prison where he had been held since early last year by the military-dominated Uruguayan government.

Oil-Rich Nigeria Lacks Gas Again
LAGOS, Jan. 7 (AP).—Oil-rich Nigeria today encountered its fifth nationwide fuel shortage in six months.

Gasoline stations in the capital and other major cities were jammed with motorists. In one incident near Lagos, a man was reported killed during a fight for gasoline.

The latest fuel crisis follows a strike by drivers of gasoline trucks to protest the creation of mobile courts to deal with traffic offenses on highways. Traffic drivers say times have been arbitrary and often excessive.

Godber Charged In Hong Kong
HONG KONG, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Peter F. Godber, former chief superintendent of Hong Kong police, was charged today in Central Court with corruption and conspiracy.

Mr. Godber, 52, was returned in custody to this British colony today after being deported from London.

He was refused bail by Magistrate Patrick Flannery on one charge of corruption and another of conspiracy stemming from his alleged taking of a \$1,000 bribe to assure the promotion of a police officer. The ex-police chief is also accused of embezzling a fortune of \$1 million during his 21 years as a police officer.

British Official Will Seek to Curb Revolt of Doctors
LONDON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Social Services Secretary Barbara Castle will meet representatives of the National Health Service doctors tomorrow to try to halt the spread of their unprecedented work stoppage in a pay dispute.

Mrs. Castle will talk with representatives of general practitioners seeking an 18-percent pay rise—rejected by the Pay Review Board last week—and junior doctors who want their workweek reduced from 30 to 40 hours.

The 23,000 GPs have threatened sanctions and an underground attitude while the 19,000 junior doctors have said that they would work to rule beginning Thursday unless their demands were met.

Assad Visits Beirut, Offers Defense Aid

BEIRUT, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad paid his first official visit to Lebanon today and pledged to help Beirut defend its southern border against Israeli attacks.

"We in Syria are with our people in Lebanon without any reservations," Mr. Assad told President Suleiman Frangieh following their daylong meeting in the Bekaa Valley town of Chouf, near the Syrian-Lebanese border.

"What hurts Lebanon, hurts us. And this is a fact with which we live," he said.

A communiqué, issued after the visit, said that Mr. Assad offered military aid to Lebanon, but did not say if Mr. Frangieh accepted.

Mr. Assad later returned to Damascus by car.

Border Towns
Syria and several other Arab states have offered military assistance to Lebanon to help it defend towns on its southern border against Israeli raids.

But diplomatic sources said Lebanon, mindful of Israeli warnings that it would not tolerate foreign troops on Lebanese soil, wants the aid to be confined to weapons.

Israel says that its raids are aimed at Lebanon-based Palestinian guerrilla units.

Replying to an Israeli warning, Premier Rashid Solh said yesterday that there were "no non-Lebanese soldiers on our soil."

Mr. Assad's visit, besides being his first official trip to Lebanon, was the first such visit by a Syrian president in more than 20 years. Leaders of the two countries have held frequent bilateral contacts at Arab conferences.

Monthly Talks
Mr. Frangieh pledged that Syrian-Lebanese talks would be held "at least once a month."

The communiqué said Mr. Assad declared that Syria supports Lebanon with all its military, political and economic capabilities, and is prepared to meet any request by Lebanon, in order to enable Lebanon to remain steadfast, confront aggressions and preserve its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Vatican Position On Jews Is Hit By Israeli Aide
JERUSALEM, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Yitzhak Raphael, minister of religious affairs, said yesterday that a Vatican document espousing Catholic-Jewish reconciliation failed to go far enough for a significant change in the church's historic attitude toward anti-Semitism.

"I cannot, unfortunately, find an extended hand to the Jews in this document," Mr. Raphael said in the first official reaction by an Israeli religious leader since release of the Vatican statement Saturday.

Mr. Raphael called "positive" the document's condemnation of claims that the Jews are historically responsible for crucifying Christ. But, he said, "This expression remains without practical conclusions" because "the heads of the church remain loyal to the contention that casts guilt for crucifying Christ upon the Jewish spiritual leaders of his time."

He also said the document showed that the Catholic Church "has not abandoned its hope that the Jews one day will accept the Christian faith, although the church now disassociates itself from aggressive missionary activity and, instead, calls for achievement of this objective by means of preaching and persuasion."

Mr. Raphael rejected the Vatican commission's suggestion of joint prayer to help bring the two faiths closer.

Brezhnev's Mother Dies, Tass Reports

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (AP).—Tass reported today the death of Natalia Denisovna Brezhnev, the mother of Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev. Her age was not reported.

The news was in a dispatch saying that Soviet leaders had expressed condolences to Mr. Brezhnev on his mother's death. No details of the death were given.

There have been widespread but unconfirmed reports that Mr. Brezhnev himself has been ailing.

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LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON—Edmund Brown Jr., who was about to be sworn in as California's 34th governor, first had a talk with his father, former Gov. Edmund Brown, at State Capitol in Sacramento.

Brown Sworn as Calif. Governor; States Views Contrary to Reagan's

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Edmund Brown Jr. was sworn in as California's 34th governor yesterday and presented himself as the opposite of Ronald Reagan, his conservative Republican predecessor.

The 36-year-old Democrat, whose father was governor preceding Mr. Reagan, said that he is deeply concerned about a 9-per-cent unemployment rate in California and that he is committed to elevating the rights and social-economic position of farm workers in the state.

He said he will not support any general tax increase in his first year in office and that he wants to cut out the 2.5-per-cent oil depletion allowance that the state allows.

He also said that he favors recognition of public employee collective bargaining rights and that he advocates revision of the criminal justice system to provide for abandonment of the indeterminate sentence system. He said prisoners must know "with certitude" when their punishment is served.

Union, Federal Unit Assail Move Environment Battle Escalates As U.S. Steel Shuts Facility

By William E. Farrell

GARY, Ind., Jan. 7 (NYT).—Since 1969, three years after this working man's city was established by the steel industry, the United States Steel Corp.'s open hearth No. 4 had been producing 80,000 tons of steel a month.

For each of those 65 years, it had also been spewing forth about 2,700 tons of noxious particles from its smokestacks, begriming the city and contributing pollutants to air that, even on a cold, clear day, can be foul and acrid.

Since New Year's Eve, open hearth No. 4's 10 furnaces have been stifled in the cavernous, pockmarked shed housing them.

The facility, only a part of U.S. Steel's mammoth works here, is the subject of a complex controversy. Some view it as a classic confrontation between environmental needs and economic needs and as evidence of increasing friction, in a time of economic peril, between private industry and officials seeking to enforce federal clean-air standards.

500 Out of Work

The closing of the 10 furnaces has resulted in the layoff of 500 steelworkers and accusations and counteraccusations by U.S. Steel and the federal Environmental Protection Agency. It also has led to statements of dismay by Mayor Richard Hatcher, expressions of concern from local chapters of the United Steel Workers of America, and behind-the-scenes discussions by Sen. Vance Hartke, D-Ind., and other politicians trying to mollify all sides and get the furnaces reopened.

The situation stems from an agreement U.S. Steel entered into with the city of Gary in 1965 to close down its 53 open hearth furnaces gradually and replace them with a cleaner, more economical method of steel-making—a basic oxygen process in "bop shops."

The company has retired 43 of the open hearth furnaces and was scheduled to have phased out the remaining 10, housed in open hearth No. 4, by the end of 1973.

The company obtained two six-month extensions from the Environmental Protection Agency to continue operating open hearth No. 4 and entered into a consent decree with the agency to phase out the facility by this past Dec. 31.

Technical Snags

Late in December, the company again contended that it could not meet the deadline, because of two power failures, the recent coal strike and the fact that some of the new "bop shops" had technical snags and were not producing capacity.

The EPA's regional office in Chicago felt that the company might be malingering, and both the agency and the company went into U.S. District Court in Hammond, Ind.

The company requested another six-month extension, and the agency asked that this be contingent on a \$5,000 daily fine as "an incentive" to phase out the 10 furnaces and relocate the workers.

Judge Allen Sharp permitted the company a three-month extension contingent on a daily fine of \$3,300.

4,000 Jobs

After the court's decision on Dec. 26, the company said that shutting down the open hearth furnaces would affect 2,500 jobs at the Gary steel works and as many as 1,500 more at other plants using U.S. Steel products. Government and union officials said that the company's figures were exaggerated.

The day after Judge Sharp's decision, the company said that it found the payment of "a daily tribute" abhorrent and that it would close down the 10 furnaces on New Year's Eve.

The company's decision led to harsh words between William Haskell, U.S. Steel's vice-president and general manager for its Central Division, and Francis Mayo, the Middle West regional administrator for the EPA.

Mr. Mayo said that the company's decision showed "a callous disregard for the workers and the people in the city of Gary" and that Judge Sharp's decision was "eminently fair to all parties."

Health Problem

Mr. Haskell replied that Mr. Mayo's desire to have the furnaces operated "subject to a tribute suggests that he does not consider the operation to be a health problem as he has alleged in the past."

Mr. Haskell said that if the fine were removed by the court, the company would reopen the furnaces under the terms of the extension.

Mayor Hatcher described the situation as "a classic confrontation between ecology and economy," and expressed his dismay.

Bangkok to Add Ties With 3 Red Nations

BANGKOK, Jan. 7 (AP).—The Cabinet agreed today to trade on a government-to-government basis with China and North Korea with the hope of closer ties with the two Communist nations, a government spokesman said.

A Thai trade-diplomatic mission returned from the two countries last week.

The Cabinet also approved a Foreign Ministry proposal to sign a cultural-relations agreement sought by the Soviet Union.

at the company's action in a city where, he said, the unemployment rate was heading toward 15 percent.

"We're not in the greatest shape to begin with," he said. "This sort of thing inspires fear in the hearts of everyone. EPA tried to handle a very difficult situation in a sensible and humane way."

"The onus is on United States Steel," said Edward Sadiowski, the new director of the steel union's District 31, which has 130,000 members. "You can make steel and have clean air at the same time."

"Hue and Cry"

The United Steel Workers of America accused the steel company of concocting a "hue and cry" by saying that the closing could cost as many as 4,000 jobs, a figure he called "inflated."

Mr. Sadiowski said it was too early to tell what the impact of the closing would be. He was critical of the pace at which U.S. Steel had phased out the last of the furnaces.

Mr. Sadiowski said he was concerned over the possible loss of even one job, but he did not feel the EPA was "the villain of the piece."

Harry Piasecki, the president of the union's Local 1014 in Gary, said that the workers "feel they're a pawn and I think they are."

"I think they were given the least consideration," he said.

Response Remains Poor

U.S. Amnesty Board to Seek Applicants via Radio and TV

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—With response remaining poor and less than four weeks left to sign up, the Presidential Clemency Board yesterday announced a national radio and TV campaign to stir interest in its program.

The board runs one of three programs set up last Sept. 19, when President Ford announced plans for limited amnesty to Vietnam era draft dodgers and deserters. The other programs are run by the Departments of Defense and Justice.

All three programs require those seeking clemency to sign up by Jan. 31. Charles Goodell, chairman of the board, called the situation "a matter of urgency" in letters requesting public service time on radio and TV.

No Extension Seen

Mr. Goodell repeated his belief that the President will not extend the deadline. "It would be a mistake for anyone to count on an extension," he said.

Mr. Goodell maintains that the major problems are ignorance of the program and a "general lack of trust in government."

If the campaign now under way should turn up a heavy haul of responses, Mr. Goodell said he would ask Mr. Ford to extend the deadline.

The American Civil Liberties Union and the National Council of Churches both have distributed public service announcements calling attention to the program. The Department of Defense is conducting a similar move.

The three agencies reported the following case load:

- The Presidential Clemency Board, which handles only convicted and punished civilian and military cases—890 applications and 65 granted some form of clemency, among a potential of 100,000 applicants, including 8,700 known to have been convicted.

- The Justice Department, which handles only unsettled civilian draft-dodging cases—167 applied and settled, among 6,300 known outstanding cases.
- The Defense Department, which handles only unsettled military desertion or absent-without-leave cases—2,637 applied and settled, among 12,300 known fugitive deserters.

All three boards—using slightly different approaches—weigh how much time in a public service job must be spent by each applicant in order to win clemency, a military discharge or a dropping of civilian criminal charges.

The military program, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, in Indianapolis, has set terms of 19 to 24 months' service in 2,070 of its 2,637 cases.

The Justice Department handles the criminal cases through U.S. attorneys' offices and reports that 112 of 167 have received

2 Late Presidents Honored in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—President Ford signed two bills honoring former Presidents Harry Truman and Herbert Hoover.

Over the weekend, Mr. Ford approved legislation establishing a \$30-million trust fund to provide Truman scholarships to outstanding college students interested in public service careers. Truman died in 1972.

Mr. Ford also signed a bill authorizing \$7 million in matching grants to the Hoover Institution at Stanford University to build and equip a new memorial building, completing the Hoover Institution's library and research complex. Hoover died in 1964.



MEASUREMENT—Dr. Paul Newberne measures capsule, held in tweezers, containing year-long birth control drug.

MIT Scientists Are Improving 1-Year Birth-Control Implant

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 7 (AP).—Scientists here say they have developed a self-dissolving birth-control capsule that is expected to work for a year or longer when implanted under a woman's skin.

The researchers, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, say the capsule—an advance on similar birth-control capsules in which a plastic shell must be removed after the contraceptive

is exhausted—has so far proved 100-per-cent effective in rats and dogs. They estimate that testing in humans is three years away, after more tests in dogs and tests with monkeys.

In addition to eliminating the need to take a pill daily, the scientists say, their system may have fewer unpleasant side effects than daily contraceptives, because the total hormone dose over a long period of time would be much less.

The older-style plastic capsules designed for long-term contraception, which must be removed after their contents are exhausted, sometimes cause irritation under the skin.

Dr. Paul Newberne, a professor of nutritional pathology at MIT who leads the development team for the capsule, said it is absorbed by the body in much the same way as internal sutures used in surgery.

He said there is no evidence so far that the MIT capsule causes irritation.

The capsule is made of polymers—chemically restructured variations of two naturally occurring body substances. These polymers are imbedded with norgestrel, a steroid hormone safely used for years in oral contraceptives.

Dr. Newberne said the researchers use a device that looks like a giant hypodermic syringe to place the capsule under the skin in the lower back. Once in place, the rigid capsule softens and is hardly noticeable under the skin.

"There is no pain, as far as we can determine with animals, once the capsule is in," Dr. Newberne said. "The only discomfort is at the time of injection, and that can be alleviated with a local anesthetic."

The capsules now used are about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter and more than two inches long. A capsule half as thick is being tested.

Plutonium in Woman's Body Raises Safety Question in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—The presence of plutonium—the raw material of atom bombs—in the dead body of a young woman and traces of radioactive contamination in her apartment raised new questions today about the safety of nuclear energy.

The woman, Karen Silkwood, 28, a laboratory analyst at the Kerr-McGee nuclear fuel processing plant at Crescent, Okla., died in a car accident last November. She lived 25 miles from the plant.

When she died she allegedly was in possession of evidence that the plant exposed workers to radioactive contamination by releasing nuclear fuel and had falsified inspection documents.

The federal Atomic Energy Commission said in a report yesterday that Miss Silkwood apparently had ingested small amounts of plutonium—one of the most toxic substances known. How or why this occurred is not known, the commission said, but it ruled out an accident at the plant.

No Smuggling Proved

The commission also told officials of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' Union here there was no evidence that Miss Silkwood had smuggled plutonium out of the plant.

Miss Silkwood was one of a group of workers at the plant who asked for an investigation of its health and safety practices and alleged it was producing faulty nuclear fuel rods and falsifying records.

Reports by the commission on these allegations are to be released shortly.

The commission report admitted it was not known how plutonium got into Miss Silkwood's body or apartment. It also admitted that urine samples taken before her death had shown the presence of plutonium, but it said the samples had been doctored. It did not say how or why.

No Accident at Plant

The commission said that, on the basis of company records, it had ruled out any accident at the plant.

The Kerr-McGee Corp., which has consistently denied allegations of unsafe practices or falsifying records, said the report concurred with its own findings.

Miss Silkwood died when her car left the road. State police said she fell asleep at the wheel, but a private investigator hired by the union said her vehicle may have been hit by another.

[The Associated Press said Miss Silkwood was killed while on

13 Bodies Recovered From Iran Avalanche

TEHRAN, Jan. 7 (AP).—The bodies of 13 mountain climbers were recovered yesterday from an avalanche in the Elburz Mountains, north of here, officials said.

The climbers, said to be students, were reported missing yesterday. A spokesman for the Mountain Climbing Federation at Darband said that a search for other possible victims was continuing.

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Doubts Follow Earlier Hopes

Venezuela Lacking in Talents To Put Oil Wealth to Work

By Joseph Novitski

CARACAS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Venezuela stepped into a developing country's dream last year: It had plenty of money, plans on a large scale to dynamite new President with a solid majority in Congress, and foreign recognition and assistance because of its oil power.

There was hope fed by oil money in the office towers and government offices here and even in the shacks on the hills around them. Visitors felt an expansive confidence in the capital and in the countryside, that any problem could be solved if enough money was used.

Vast Regions Of Bush Afire In Australia

SYDNEY, Jan. 7 (AP).—Exhausted firemen and volunteers today battled a "once-in-a-lifetime" wave of bush fires that has blackened vast areas of Australia's grassland and killed thousands of sheep.

The bush-fire season, just two months old and likely to last until March, has already left more land burned than the areas of Montana, North Dakota, Colorado and Wyoming—or Britain, France and West Germany—combined.

Lightning and kangaroos and rabbits fleeing with their fur blazing have helped spread the fires. Record growths of shrubs and high grass keep the flames fueled.

The fires this year are a once-in-a-lifetime situation, said William Hurditch, a coordinator for the Bush Fire Council in the southeastern state of New South Wales.

"Potentially Serious" "There have been worse years in individual parts of this state, but as a whole the situation has never been as potentially serious."

At least three men have died fighting the blazes. No major population centers have been threatened, but two country towns in New South Wales narrowly escaped being engulfed by the flames.

Damage to land, stock and homes is high. Most of the land destroyed is in western Australia, where 30 fires were burning at one time before Christmas in goldfields and the sparsely populated Nullarbor Plain.

The plain is nearly desert country, with only a thin layer of grass. At least 450 sheep died in the fires there, but most of the land involved was of little value.

The most serious economic repercussions will be in western New South Wales, where nearly all the land destroyed so far was useful sheep-grazing country.

4,000 Sheep Killed. About 12,500 square miles—an area as big as Maryland or Belgium—has gone up in smoke there, with the loss of 4,000 sheep.

About 300 men are fighting the fires there. The technology for fighting bush fires has not improved much in the past 50 years. Planes now help spot fires and there have been some advances in strategy, but on the ground a firefighter has only a few tools.

A truck-mounted water tank that every ranch keeps ready, bulldozers to carve firebreaks and flammable liquids to make new fires that will back-burn to destroy old ones. But many firefighters have nothing but wet canvas bags to beat out the flames in shrubs and high grass.

Mrs. Gandhi Says She Is Assassins' Ultimate Target

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that the assassination of her railroad minister last week was only a "rehearsal" for an attempt to kill her.

"It was a rehearsal for a bigger event," Mrs. Gandhi told 3,000 supporters of her Congress party who assembled to honor the memory of Lalit Narayan Mishra. "It was part of a dangerous plan."

Mr. Mishra, the first cabinet member assassinated in 27 years of independence, died Friday of injuries suffered in a bomb explosion as he inaugurated Bihar State.

"Everybody knows who the real target was," Mrs. Gandhi continued. "I am not afraid of death. I'm not afraid of any danger to my life. If they kill Indira Gandhi, it is nothing. I am only one small person. The danger is... to the country. What is important is that the country will lose the principles for which the Congress party has fought, the principles of democracy and nonviolence."

Soviet Youths At Church Rites

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Many youths attended Orthodox Church Christmas services today despite a warning from Moscow's Communist Youth League that it was immoral for members to take part in religious ceremonies.

Elderly people were in the majority at churches visited by foreigners, but young people also took part in the singing and chanting in several churches. Some youths crossed themselves as the priests invoked the name of God.

As usual, the festival was unmarked by the official press, radio and television, although the Tass news agency issued a brief report in its foreign service on the rites in Moscow and on a Christmas message by Moscow's Patriarch Pimen, the head of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Safe-Break

TERONTOLA, Italy, Jan. 7 (UPI).—A bomb destroyed a section of track on the Rome-Florence line during the night, but more than 20 trains passed safely over the break before it was discovered today, police said.

economic and social face of the nation. But beneath the confidence, an undertone of doubt is heard.

Representative Venezuelans now appear to believe that the country has more than enough money for its current needs, and may have development plans, but that it is woefully short of the trained people needed to put the money and the plans to work.

"Structures Inadequate" "The structures of the state are completely inadequate to the task of building a modern capitalist state or any other modern alternative," Gundero Rodriguez, the minister in charge of planning, asserted in an interview. It was a startling admission from the trained economist who had processed Venezuela's five-year development plan. All of its elements rely heavily on the state and its people for management and direction.

Under the leadership of Mr. Perez, 53, a politician who begins his days with gymnastics at 6 a.m. and regularly tires out young men on his staff, Venezuela has devised some short-cut solutions to personnel problems. But many Venezuelans remain skeptical in a nonpartisan way.

"Work, work, work is the motto for all Venezuelans," Mr. Perez declared in his New Year's address.

But a steel-mill foreman said: "Venezuelans are not very enthusiastic about work. They learn fast but they don't seem to like to work."

"There seem to be more desires than fully worked-out desires," said a plant manager executive who has firsthand experience with the shortage of specialized labor for the factories around Valencia, west of Caracas.

"And where are the engineers, the draftsmen, the lawyers and the doctors who are going to carry them out?" he asked.

Talent Shortage

There is a shortage of management talent and government officials have recognized it. They say it is one of the main reasons why the Perez administration decided to keep one-third of the country's almost \$10 billion oil revenue outside Venezuela last year, and more in the years to come, to keep it from being wasted.

The shortage of management talent prompted the government to bypass its own creaking education system to establish a crash \$10-million scholarship program to send 10,000 young Venezuelans, two-thirds of them from the provinces, to study abroad.

If Venezuela is compared with the rest of Latin America, a lack of self-confidence does not seem wholly justified. Foreign observers, looking in from other Latin countries, recognize that 15 years of democratic rule have created a two-party system in Venezuela while similar systems have been washing away farther south. And, although it has divisions, Venezuelan society seems more integrated than others.

A Chilean civil engineer had to tone down the way he had learned to speak to workers at home when he started directing construction work in Venezuela. The Venezuelans would not stand for the commanding tone that is standard in Chile. And an Argentine sociologist told friends: "Even the slums are opulent in Venezuela."

Consumer Society

The lushness of Venezuela's urban consumer society still strikes visitors. Not even Brazilians are used to seeing cases of Scotch whisky, at \$10 a bottle, stacked on shelves like so many cases of soft drinks on sale.

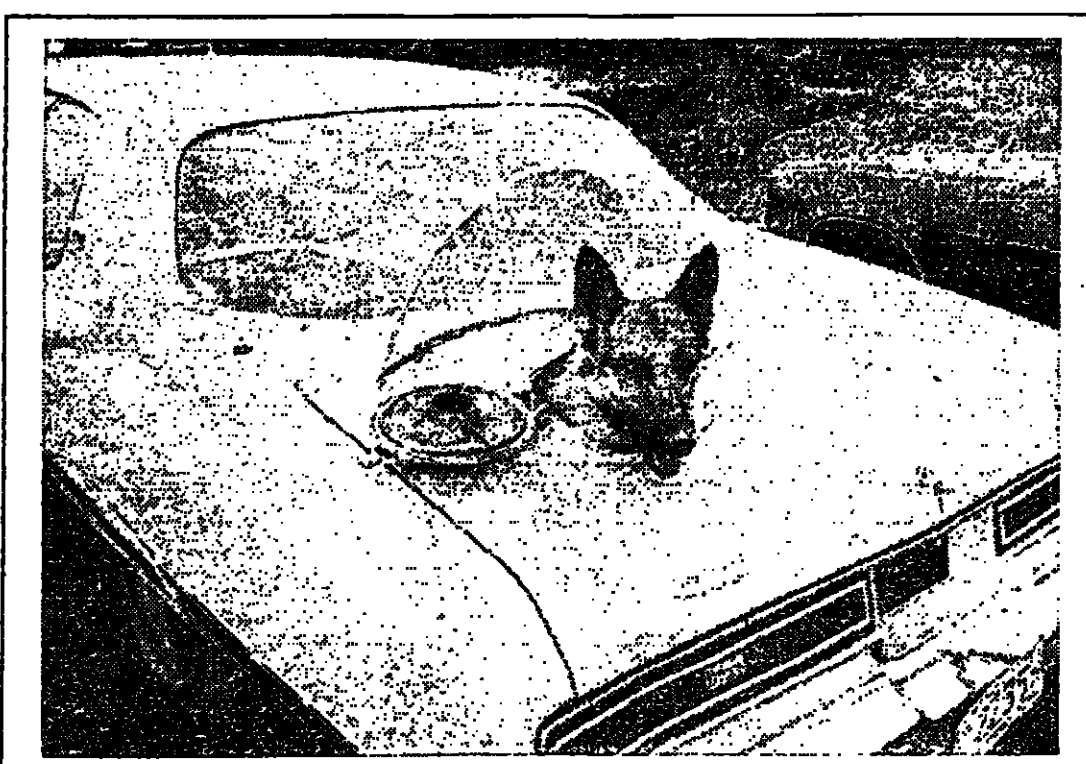
But the South American attitude toward Venezuela, which for 40 years has been considered practically a colonial enclave of the United States, is beginning to change.

Mr. Perez, by shaping an independent foreign policy, calling on other Latin countries to join him and making a part of Venezuela's wealth available to help them do so, has provoked a new look at the country. Newspapers in other countries, including even the controlled press in military-ruled Chile, have praised his initiatives.

"It is a fortunate coincidence for Venezuela that money and leadership came together here at the same time," Gonzalo Fazio, the foreign minister of Costa Rica, said recently. "It is a very good thing for Latin America, too."

New Greek Navy Chief

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—The Greek government today appointed retired Vice-Adm. Constantine Engolopoulos, 62, as chief of the navy, it was announced here. He succeeds Vice-Adm. Petros Arapakis, who resigned last week.



HINDQARTERS—Rumble seats are definitely coming back, at least for this New Bedford, Mass., canine, whose owner, obviously thinking highly of him, cut out a porthole in the trunk, complete with a windshield. Now he can see where he's been.

Amazon Indians Kill to Resist a New Road

By Marvin Howe

BRASILIA, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Brazil's Department of Indian Affairs has evacuated its posts in the northernmost Amazon area and is reviewing its strategy in the wake of new violence by the Waimiriaraois tribesmen.

One of Brazil's leading Indian experts, Gilberto Pires Figueiredo, and two other employees of the government's Indian agency were killed more than a week ago by a group of Waimiriaraois for no apparent reason.

In four attacks in the last year they have killed a total of 15 government employees and road construction workers.

The Waimiriaraois, who number about 1,500, have become increasingly hostile as road builders have invaded the area.

Clearing Work

The army's 6th Engineering Battalion, which is building the Manaus-Caracara road, stopped work temporarily this week. The road, which will eventually link Manaus, the Amazonian capital, to Venezuela, passes through the Waimiriaraois Reserve. Settlement by newcomers is not permitted in the area, but hundreds of people have been involved in the clearing and construction work.

Agency officials are at a loss to explain the latest incident, but recount the facts as told by Ivan Lima Ferreira, the only survivor of the Indian attack.

On Dec. 27, a group of 30 Waimiriaraois, headed by their first chief, Capt. Maraca, arrived at the agency's post called Abonari 2, and asked for "Father Gilberto." This was the name given affectionately to Gilberto Figueiredo, the Indian expert who began the pacification of the tribes in 1968.

The official in charge radioed Mr. Figueiredo, who flew from Manaus that afternoon, taking cooking utensils as gifts for the Indians.

The Indians were friendly, according to an army captain who

EEC Unit Denies Unsold Produce Was Destroyed

BRUSSELS, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—The Common Market's European Commission yesterday denied recent press reports that the EEC spent about \$47 million in the last year to destroy unwanted fruit and vegetables.

A commission spokesman said there was no legislation providing for destruction of Common Market fruit and vegetables which cannot be sold. He said the community had alternative solutions, including free distribution of surplus produce to charities and schools, conversion "to high-proof alcohol" and other industrial uses, or using it as animal feed.

He said the EEC spent about \$47 million in 1974 to account in the 1973-74 growing season to finance the withdrawal of surplus produce from the market. But this money was destined in the first place to subsidize operations like converting the produce into industrial alcohol, he said.

Ulster Protestants Split Over Truce

BELFAST, Jan. 7 (AP).—The Ulster Defense Association, the largest of Northern Ireland's Protestant private armies, split today over the cease-fire declared by its enemy, the Irish Republican Army.

The UDA's West Belfast branch said it is withdrawing from the UDA's central structure and will operate as an independent organization. "We now consider ourselves the official UDA," it said.

West Belfast UDA spokesman Tommy Lytle said the UDA is suffering from lack of leadership and firm decision-making. Earlier, the central UDA council said that Mr. Lytle, once its press officer, is no longer entitled to speak on its behalf.

Safe-Break

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Obituaries

Burton K. Wheeler, Leading Prewar Isolationist in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Burton K. Wheeler, 82, one of the most powerful isolationists in the Senate before World War II, died last night, apparently after a stroke.

The Montana Democrat, a veteran of four Senate terms, had remained active as a partner in a Washington law firm with his son and was in the office the day he died.

In the 1930s, then-Sen. Wheeler was one of the leading voices against U.S. involvement in Europe. President Franklin D. Roosevelt said that he had committed "near treason" for his support of isolationist positions.

"I thought I was right then and I still do," Mr. Wheeler reflected in an interview two years ago. "I said that if we got into war, we'd make the world safe for the Communists and that's what we're doing."

Teapot Dome Scandal

Mr. Wheeler was first elected to the Senate in 1922 and attracted attention in his first term as a participant in the investigation that exposed the Teapot Dome scandal. The investigation indicated that the secretary of the interior leased oil reserves to private oil firms and allegedly received \$400,000 for it.

In the backlash, Sen. Wheeler was charged with taking \$2,000 to obtain some federal oil leases. "The jury had two quick votes," Sen. Wheeler once said. "One was to go to dinner at government expense and the other was to acquit me."

In 1946, Sen. Wheeler's isolationist stand caused him to lose his Senate seat.

Despite his disagreements with Roosevelt, Sen. Wheeler later rated him as the most outstanding of modern presidents.

Backed New Deal

Sen. Wheeler supported Roosevelt for president in 1932 and was an ardent backer of early New Deal legislation. But in 1937 the senator broke with the President over Roosevelt's efforts to pack the Supreme Court with justices who would uphold the constitutionality of New Deal measures.

Sen. Wheeler was one of the

leaders in the successful fight against Roosevelt's proposal.

In disputing Roosevelt on entering the war, Sen. Wheeler once said in a Senate speech: "I've been called an appeaser, a pro-Nazi, a pro-Communist and I don't know what else. I'm not anything but pro-American and I'm not going to be intimidated by the warmongers, the President, the FBI, nor anyone else."

Sen. Wheeler served two terms in the Montana House of Representatives, five years as a U.S. district attorney and made an unsuccessful try for governor before being elected to the Senate.

In 1924, he ran an unsuccessful campaign as a vice-presidential candidate on a ticket led by former Sen. Robert La Follette, a Wisconsin progressive. They received more than 6 million votes.

In 1930, Sen. Wheeler was soundly out as a possible running mate for Roosevelt, despite their disagreements. But he decided to stay in the Senate.

How to Get Out

In 1972, 11 months before the United States ended its role in the Vietnam war, Mr. Wheeler called the U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia a mistake. "But once in, the question is how to get out. I believe that [former President Richard] Nixon is doing the best he can or anyone else could do to try to end the situation. If we pull out right away we will concede a victory to the enemy," he said then.

He had taken a similar position after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. "The only thing now is to do our best to lick hell out of them," he said in 1942.

Mr. Wheeler also endorsed Mr. Nixon's trips to Russia and China because "if we can do anything to keep the peace by his going, I'm all for it."

Fernand Petiot

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 7 (AP).—Fernand Petiot, 74, the former Paris bartender credited with inventing the tomato juice and vodka cocktail known as a bloody Mary, died yesterday.

After experimenting with vodka drinks in Paris in 1920, Mr. Petiot settled on a mix of half



Burton K. Wheeler in 1941.

vodka and half tomato juice and introduced the drink where he worked, Harry's New York Bar. An American entertainer, Roy Barton, provided the name, saying it reminded him of a Chicago club, the Bucket of Blood.

In 1934, the drink, which did not do well in Paris, caught on in New York. Mr. Petiot, then bartending at the Hotel St. Regis, revived it as the Red Snapper, because the hotel felt that the original name was too vulgar.

Other bars, however, preferred the original title.

DIAMONDS

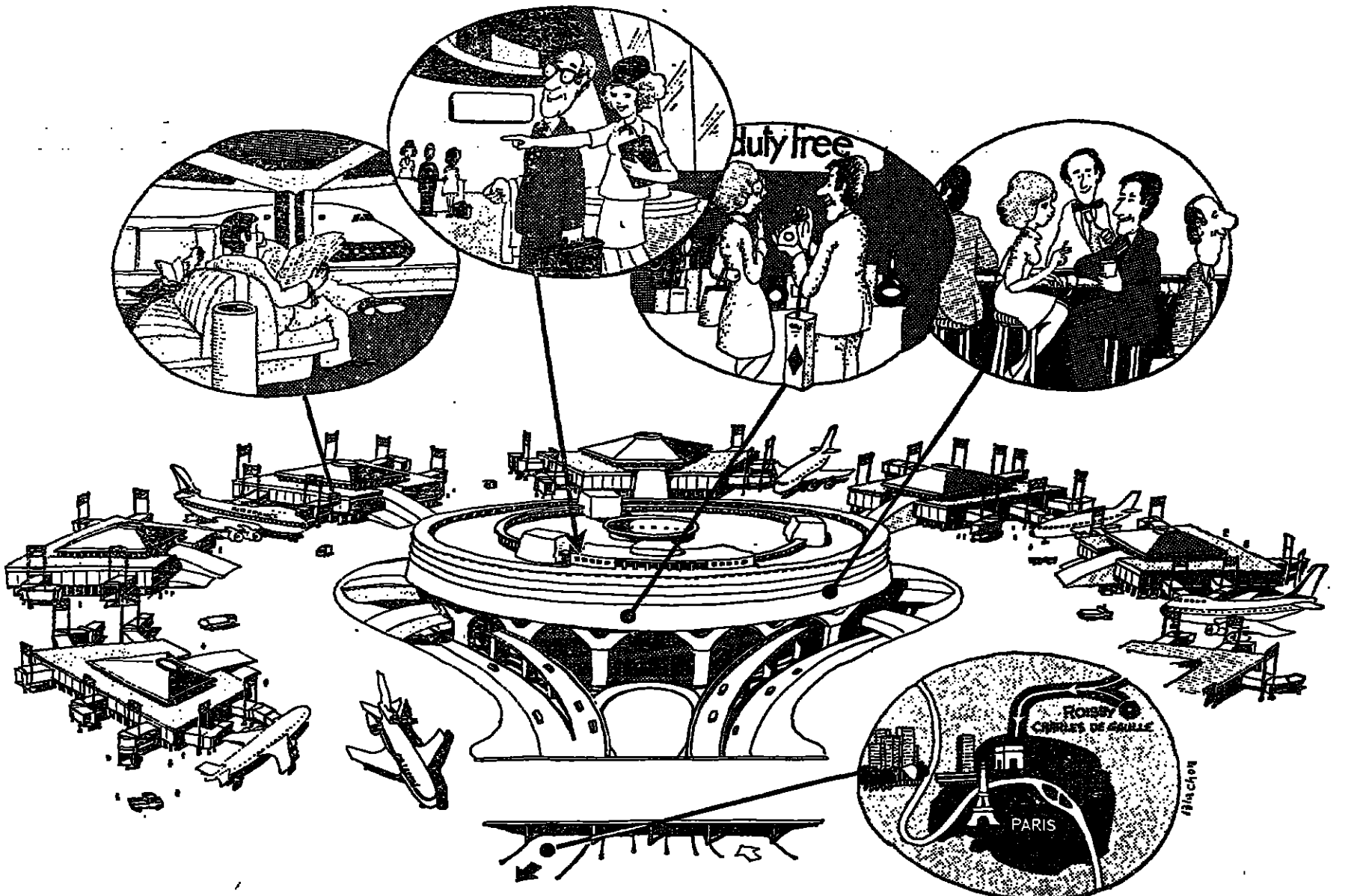
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PARIS FILMS

Western Melodrama Whipped to a Creep

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 7 (IHT).—There must be a demand for Sam Peckinpah pictures; he makes one after another, never varying his crude approach. Certain French critics have proclaimed him an artist, just as they have proclaimed Jerry Lewis a marvel of hilarity. There is a similarity in these judgments. It might be said that what Lewis is to comedy, Peckinpah is to Western melodrama: first-degree murder.

The latest Peckinpah production, "Bring Me the Head of Alfredo Garcia" (at the Paramount Champs-Élysées and the Paramount Odéon in English), is quite as labored and ludicrous as any of his previous films and it runs into serious trouble before it gets very far. Though containing all the expected ingredients—an attempted rape sequence, incessant slapping of women, ridiculous dialogue and a double shoot-out as its climax—it creeps along.

The scene is modern Mexico, but what a Mexico! Multiple murders constantly occur—at one point an entire peasant family, excepting an old grandfather, is mowed down by machine-gun fire—but the police never intervene. The "hero"—Warren Oates—is an American barroom pianist on the hunt for the head of a dead seducer on which the wealthy father of a betrayed girl has set a high reward. This head, like the head of King Charles in "David Copperfield," gets into everything. It is re-

trieved from a cemetery to be violently disputed. But despite this grisly premise, Peckinpah is inept at evoking the Grand Guignol shudders or at lightening the burden of his delicious scenario with a measure of black humor. Only gun play punctuates the dreary monotony. Brutality and narrative weakness are a dismal combination.

"Stoppenwolf" (at the Normandie in English) is an attempt to reproduce on the screen Hermann Hesse's novel about the soul-searching of a disconsolate German intellectual of the 1920s who, on the verge of 50, reviews his past as a prelude to committing suicide. Pondering on his psyche, he arrives at the Freudian conclusion that his reasoning, cultivated self has been at war with his second, wolfish self since childhood. Belatedly, he seeks to balance his split personality and even takes up the fox-trot.

The werewolf theme is not new to the cinema, but it is open to various interpretations. Fred Rains, a novice director who adapted the Hesse novel, has taken the path of psychedelic visions, cartoon inserts and weighty psychoanalytical discourses. His version is faithful and sincere, but as a director he has not found his sea legs. The action is confused and lacking in rhythm and theatrical progress.

The first requirement of drama is to be dramatic and others



Warren Oates shoots 'em up in "Bring Me the Head of Alfredo Garcia."

before him, instead of talking about dual natures, have given exciting exposures of them in films like "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," in which the character demonstrated his schizophrenia by coming on in the austerity of frock coat and spats and then transforming himself (by movie magic) into something resembling the hunchback of Notre Dame with fangs. Max von Sydow as the protagonist never undergoes this fascinating quick change, remaining throughout the film a dignified man of letters amid his adventures in low, jazz haunts.

Buster Keaton's "Our Hospi-

talities" (at the Elysées Pont-Neuf, Salle III) is being advertised as his first and best feature film. It was his first venture into the full-length comedy field, but it is scarcely his most outstanding picture. His best film remains "The Navigator," with "The General" a close second. However, this revival is worth another look. It is packed with diverting monkeyshines and Buster is his incomparable self, here the unwitting inheritor of an ancient family feud, the target of the unforgiving enemies of his ancestors when he visits the Southern estate he has been

Keaton, like Chaplin and Mack Sennett, cared little for polished productions. "Our Hospitality" was released the same year as such lavishly mounted movies as "The White Sister," "Zaza," "Merry-Go-Round" and Buchowetzki's "Peter the Great," yet it has a primitive surface, an utter indifference to makeup and art work. Indeed, one expects the gruff old Southern colonel to lose his pated-on whiskers when he slips a mint julep. But what matter? Buster is a show in himself and needs no elaborate decor to make an audience roar.

Michel Boisrond's "Dis-Moi Que Tu M'Aimes" (at the Normandie and the Bretagne) is a slight but pleasant comedy about squabbling couples. Of boulevard design, it is entertainingly performed by

Mireille Darc, Daniel Ceccaldi, Marie-José Nat, Jean-Pierre Mairiel and Jean-Pierre Darras. Boisrond has provided his players with lively situations and some bright chat and succeeds in maintaining a brisk tempo.

Laszlo Szabo's "Zig-Zig" (at the Mercury), a comedy-melodrama of the Pigalle underworld, has atmosphere and is ornamented by the presence of Catherine Deneuve. But aside from this—and a few funny moments contributed by Hubert Deschamps and Gergette Arlys—it offers little of value. Szabo's screenplay slips from the comic to the inglorious, evidently in doubt as to what to do next or how to conclude. The background is well drawn, but the writing creaks after a promising start.

DANCE IN PARIS

A Lavish First for 'Sleeping Beauty'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 7 (IHT).—It seems barely credible that the sumptuous production of "The Sleeping Beauty" with which the Paris Opéra has just greeted the new year is the first staging of the full ballet by this company, 85 years after its Saint Petersburg premiere and more than 50 since Diaghilev introduced it to the West.

But the void has been filled, and in the highest Parisian style, imaginatively designed by José Varona, elaborately staged by Alicia Alonso and calling on virtually the full performing resources of the company from stars to ballet-school children for close to 300 danced or mimed parts.

If one mentions the designer's contribution first, it is not only because of the color, detail, taste and stunning variety of his work (splendidly realized by the Opéra's own artists), but because they play a primary dramatic role in the unfolding of the fairy tale.

The length of Aurora's sleep is made immediately clear with the entry of the prince and his companions in mid-18th-century three-cornered hats; for Varona chose as his starting point the era of Catherine de Médicis and the architectural legacy is from the privilege of Gothic—but a weightless and transparent Gothic living symbiotically with its forest surroundings—to the rococo final scene with its twin staircase enclosing a miniature theater from which the fairy-tale characters emerge for their diversissements. This long jump avoids the customary baroque with room to spare, and even Florestan XIV loses his suggestive name and becomes merely the King.

Living Forest

Nature comes to life in this production. Three plant-like beings sweep through the scene, trailing long vegetal trains as the courtiers sink into hibernation at the end of Act I and the prince, armed with a magic sword, has to fight his way through a living forest to reach the castle.

As she did in her rehabilitation of "Giselle" for the Opéra a couple of seasons ago, Miss Alonso mingles respect for tradition with her own ideas, and insists on giving both dance and the story their due. The choreography d'après Petipa is mostly faithful to the creator, sometimes "inspired" by him; the mime blends fluidly into the dance and back again.

The Latin American choreographer-designer team collaborated in fact as well as in name. The evil fairy Carabosse is more danced than mimed (by a male

formance), but with a grotesque heightening by a fright wig and exaggeratedly long arms; she does not enter the scene, but bursts on it like a malignant flower from behind her servants and pages, whose reds clash with the blues and greens of the court.

Alas, the Opéra does not seem rich in dancers for the title role. Ghislaine Thesmar—who is alternating with Noëlla Pontalis in these first performances—is an attractive dancer, but lacks both the personality and technique for Aurora. Her birthday-party charm is that of an assured 21-year-old, not sweet and timid 16, while in the Rose Adagio the assurance was not there when needed. Jean-Pierre Franchetti was elegant and impassioned as her noble rescuer.

But the company acquitted itself well and in depth on the whole. Wilfride Piolet's Ilse Fairy wore her authority of office with an unfailing femininity and charm (that would not have been out of place in the main role); Patrice Bart had all the brilliance and astonishing elevation needed for the Bluebird, and he had a delightful Floline in Florence Clerc, while Françoise Zumbo and Alain Bogaert were a beguiling fellow pair in another of the final-act diversissements.

Ashley Lawrence brought his experience in this music over from Covent Garden, and the Opéra's orchestra responded, for the most part, with vitality and assurance.

Paris dance followers have never exactly been starved for "Sleeping Beauty"—it has rarely been farther away than a visit to London, and the Marquis de Cuevas and Kirov troupes brought it here in the early 1960s, followed a couple of seasons ago by the Mariellins troupe augmented by Fonteyn and Nureyev. But now, thanks to the Opéra's tradition blended with a new assurance (Rolf Liebermann Presents!), Paris has one of its own that should survive even postage comparisons.

OPERA IN LONDON

Joan Sutherland Returns As Violetta in 'Traviata'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 7 (IHT).—Joan Sutherland returned to the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, last night, for the first of six Violettas in "La Traviata," running through Jan. 27, all performances sold out.

She had not sung this role here since 1952, and those who could speak of both this and the earlier performances reported an advance in maturity and repose against some loss of vocal ease, amplitude and brilliance.

Violetta is hardly to be reckoned among her most congenial roles. She is ill-suited to it physically, being far too obviously a big, strong, healthy girl to suggest anything like Dumas's fragile, consumptive "Dame aux Camélias." Nor are its vocal challenges, except for "Sempre libera," of the kind that provoke her most exciting virtuosity, as in Handel and the Rossini-Donizetti-Bellini repertoire. Even "Sempre libera," on this occasion, was more calculated than abandoned, an accomplishment more of brain than of brio.

She has always been at her best, vocally, from about a high A on up, where she seems suddenly and joyously emancipated from a kind of constrained production that inhibited free freud articulation and emanation from the A on down, where most of Violetta's music lies.

Indeed, Miss Sutherland has always seemed incapable of uttering an intelligible word in song and this is a telling deficiency in an opera so concerned with intimate dialogue as "La Traviata." It was rendered the more conspicuous, last night, by the presence of Alfredo Kraus as Alfredo Germont, whose enunciation is both impeccable and musical, and who turned in this evening's most stylish performance.

The staging of this production is by Michael Reinikon within the handsome Belle Époque frame of Visconti's original production of 1907, and is notable for the manner in which the principals too often seem to be addressing anything but each other. The conductor is Miss Sutherland's husband, Richard Bonynge. Last night's was a sluggish paced performance, suggesting that the world of "La Traviata" may be no more his natural habitat than it is hers.

In Search of the Life of an Art-Deco Decorator

By Rita Reif

GREENWICH, Conn. (NYT).—Jean-Michel Frank, the almost-legendary French decorator of the art-deco movement, remains an enigma—even to collectors of his distinctive designs.

Reportedly, it was Frank who almost 50 years ago commissioned Alberto Giacometti to shape bronze rods into torchères and to sculpture plaster into lamps. Supposedly, too, it was this Parisian who persuaded Salvador Dalí to devise a sofa shaped like the mouth of Mae West.

But documentation is scant on Frank's life, on exactly how much he designed and the part he played in his collaboration with artists and craftsmen, including Jean Dunand, the cabinet maker.

clients were prominent in society and business and as art collectors in Paris, Buenos Aires, San Francisco and New York (he did Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller's Fifth Avenue apartment, his death by suicide in 1941 was recorded in only a brief newspaper obituary).

Now an attempt to gather proof of Frank's achievements is being made here by Sandra Brant, Mrs. Brant, who with her husband Peter Brant, has assembled in their home an extraordinary collection of art-deco furniture, lighting and accessories, including several rooms full of Jean-Michel Frank designs, is hard at work seeking bills of sale and reports from the period that will transform conjecture and hearsay on Frank into scholarly evidence.

Mrs. Brant's interest dates

from 1973, when she and her husband acquired the extent Frank furniture that had been delivered in 1928 to Templeton Crocker's San Francisco penthouse.

Frank's conception for the San Francisco writer's living room was a stunning study of white sharkskin, white parchment and white fur. Squares of the parchment covered the walls and ceiling, accented here and there with mirrored panels and a mantel framed in mica worked in an abstract pattern. Sharkskin and other leathers were used to wrap low screens, squarish sofas and chairs, straight-leg rectangular tables and an outsized U-shaped console.

The visual impact of these cubistic silhouettes was then and is now arresting. The translucent works handsomely in the Brants'

white-walled living room here.

The Brants have more of their 400-plus art-deco furnishings stored elsewhere in a warehouse. But in their home there are a few notable selections by such other masters as Paul Bonnet (a tea service and bureau decorate a sideboard) and Pierre Legrain (an Egyptian-looking throne guards a doorway). And covering the floor, in place of the fur that Crocker had that did not survive, is a rare Gobelin tapestry splashed with gazelles and turtles designed by Boileau.

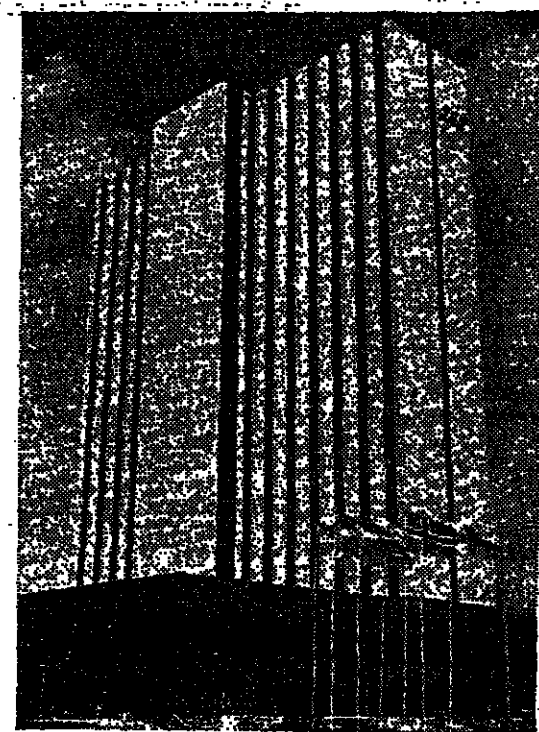
Each of these craftsmen possessed a distinctive touch with the mediums they chose. But in that house it is hard to escape the realization that Jean-Michel Frank may have surpassed them all in translating modern-art themes into highly decorative furnishings.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1975

Page 7

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Courtlands, ICI Fibers Cut Work

Courtlands says that its U.K. fiber, viscose and yarn processing plants are on short-time work or involved in extended Christmas-New Year vacations. Almost 3,000 workers are affected. ICI Fibers, a unit of Imperial Chemical Industries, says it plans to introduce short-time work at some U.K. plants because of declining demand. The first two plants to feel the cut, in England and Wales, employ 3,200 workers. ICI warns that other plants are likely to be affected unless there is an unexpected upturn in business.

IBM Introduces Compact Computer

International Business Machines has announced a compact easy-to-operate system for first-time computer users in small businesses. IBM says its new System-33 is supported by industry application programs developed specifically for new users in construction, food, paper and office products. The lowest-priced model of the desk-sized System-33 rents for \$70 a month with a three-year lease. The new machine "is the easiest-to-operate, smallest and lowest-priced general business computer ever announced," says IBM vice-president C.B. Rogers Jr.

W. German Cartel Office Bars Link

The West German cartel office has prohibited

the state-owned aluminum group Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke (VAW) from taking a planned 25-per-cent stake in Kaiser-Frassag Aluminium (Kapal), jointly owned by Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical and Preussag. The cartel office says the plants, under which VAW and Kaiser would have jointly managed Kapal after Preussag withdrew, would strengthen existing market dominating positions in various sectors of the aluminum market or create new dominating positions. The firms are reported to be considering an appeal to the Economics Ministry.

Callahan Holders Sell to U.S. Firm

Callahan, the U.K. tobacco firm, says that the requisite number of shareholders have approved proposals for Callahan to become a wholly-owned unit of American Brands of the United States, which already owns about 80 per cent of Callahan. The change is expected to become effective in mid-February and cash payments to Callahan's minority shareholders are to be made in early March. Last October, American Brands offered 160 pence cash for the minority holdings of Callahan ordinary shares and 60 pence for the minority preference shares. The total cost of the bid for the minority holdings was put at about \$27 million. American Brands says that "Callahan's future will be strengthened and its longer-term prospects enhanced by 100-per-cent ownership."

In Major Reversal of Policy on Energy

Russians to Switch to Greater Use of Coal

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Soviet economic planners, in a reversal of energy policy, have ordered greater use of coal in electric power plants to save more valuable oil and natural gas for conversion into petrochemicals and for export.

The major policy decision, which has become evident in recent official pronouncements, appears to have been spurred both by the five-fold rise of oil prices on the world market and by the realization that even in the Soviet Union, with its abundant energy resources, reserves of oil and gas are more limited than those of coal.

Although some effect of the

reversal of policy is already evident in some energy projects, the full impact of the new priority given to coal is expected to be felt only in the next five-year plan, beginning in 1976, as well as in a longer-range development program ending in 1990.

Nuclear Power Stressed

Over the long term, according to accounts gathered of a major official report on energy research and development, greater reliance is to be placed in the Soviet Union on nuclear power in combination with extra high voltage long distance transmission lines. With one experimental breeder reactor in operation and another due for completion in 1975, energy planners expect construction

of this advanced type of nuclear reactor to become widespread after 1985.

Looking even further ahead, these planners envisage the achievement of a self-sustaining thermonuclear fusion reaction sometime in the 1980s, opening the way for the large-scale production of fusion power by the end of the century.

In the Soviet view, it is not realistic to expect solar energy and the heat from the earth's interior to become large-scale sources of industrial power. The uses of solar and geothermal energy are expected to be limited to small-scale applications as home heating and water distilling.

This basic framework of energy policy was outlined in a speech to the Soviet Academy of Sciences in late November by Vladimir Kirillin, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. The substance of his remarks has been assembled from scattered references in the Soviet press.

End of a Trend

Mr. Kirillin, who is charged with research and development policy, said the 30-year-old trend in the Soviet Union of burning more oil and gas in power stations had to be reversed because coal resources were far more abundant than oil and gas resources.

He said strip-mining techniques, which have not been opposed by the same public outcry in the Soviet Union as in the United States, made the extraction of coal nearly as economical as that of oil and gas.

Mr. Kirillin called for an increase in coal production and for the use of coal in all future electric stations designed on a basis of load operations, the steady supply of a basic level of electric power.

Oil and gas, he said, should be limited to peak load service, the additional generation of power at times of greater demand. Oil and gas are more suitable than coal for the quick start-up of the peaking capacity of power stations.

The greater use of coal as a fuel would reverse a trend that began in the middle 1950s with the large-scale development of the Soviet Union's oil and gas resources.

Toyota Earnings Slump 58% Despite 18% Gain in Sales

TOKYO, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—Toyota Motor Co.'s net profit slumped by 58.3 per cent in the half year ended Nov. 30 although car sales increased by 17.5 per cent, the auto producer reported today.

Earnings totaled 12,339 billion yen (\$41 million), down from the 29,568 billion yen earned in the same period of 1973. Sales rose to 797,287 billion yen from 678,456 billion yen.

Toyota sold 1,129,383 motor vehicles in the six months ended Nov. 30, down 5.8 per cent from a year earlier.

Exports during the half-year period accounted for 419,500 units, up about 18 per cent from a year earlier.

Officials said the company plans to spend 100 billion yen on machinery and equipment in the year ending Dec. 31, down from 145 billion yen a year earlier.

They said the projected outlays do not include any aimed at increasing production capacity.

Toyota will pay a 4-yen-a-share dividend for the half year ended Nov. 30, unchanged from a year earlier.

Meanwhile, officials said Toyota will propose a revision of its articles of incorporation at a general meeting of shareholders scheduled for Jan. 29 in order to expand the range of its business activities.

Under the revision, Toyota would be able to engage in business activities in almost any field

Interest Rate Decline Hits Dollar's Value

Rumors on Vietnam Also Affect Currency

FRANKFURT, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—The dollar continued to fall today because of declining U.S. interest rates, disappointment with Swiss efforts to prop up the U.S. currency and fears of renewed U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

The net loss for the day was a modest 0.40-pfennig to 2.371 deutsche marks from yesterday's close of 2.375, but it brought the dollar's decline for the year to 4.65 pfennigs. Today's closing rate was the dollar's lowest finish since 1.385 of Aug. 3, 1973.

Dealers attributed the weakness in large part to a general decline in U.S. interest rates following a half-point reduction in the discount rate last Friday. Falls in rates for certificates of deposit, federal funds and Eurodollars followed.

The dollar also was unsettled by reports that U.S. ships had sailed from a Philippines Navy base toward Vietnam. The Navy later denied that the ships were headed for Vietnam.

Dealers said the market generally was disappointed by the paucity of the Swiss National Bank's support for the dollar. The central bank began intervening in spot dollars yesterday, but amounts involved were thought to be small.

The dollar opened here today at 2.377 DM and was fixed officially on the Frankfurt bourse at 2.376 DM against 2.393 yesterday, after the Bundesbank bought \$10 million. The central bank apparently did not intervene outside the fixing, a dealer said.

Sterling in West Germany, meanwhile, hit an all-time low, closing at 5.583 marks, down from its opening 5.6.

Dealers said the pound was moving with the dollar and being undermined by a lack of confidence among currency-holders in the outlook for the British economy.

In Zurich, the Swiss National Bank said it intervened for the second consecutive day today by buying small amounts of dollars. It declined to give figures.

The dollar closed at 2.53 Swiss francs, up from 2.525 at the opening but down from 2.535 yesterday.

Loan Curb Sought

ZURICH, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—The Swiss National Bank has requested commercial banks not to arrange foreign Swiss franc loans by public or semi-public bodies for the time being, bond market sources said today.

They said it was not clear why the authorities had decided on this distinction, but added the ruling will not affect offerings of private corporations.

Reports of Economic Action Spur Sharp U.K. Stock Rally

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—Share prices rose on the London Stock Exchange today with quotes gaining sharply in late dealings on rumors that the government would announce new economic measures later in the week.

A seven-point rise in the Financial Times industrial index to 183.0 was the largest daily gain since the indicator rose 10 points to 205.7 last Oct. 15. Today's rise came after four consecutive declining sessions in which the index had fallen 17 points to a 20-year low.

One broker said there was speculation that Prime Minister Harold Wilson might impose some sort of restrictions to curb imports and to improve Britain's balance of payments.

However, sources close to the government said the talk of the government proposals was speculation. It is possible that the rumors began when it was disclosed that Mr. Wilson would chair tomorrow's meeting of the National Economic Development Council, Meetings of the council—which comprises representatives of unions, business and the government—are usually chaired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Wilson has agreed to meet with industrialists to discuss inflation and unemployment, according to informed sources quoted by Reuters. The Confederation of British Industry said many companies were in trouble and had asked the Prime Minister for an early meeting "to discuss the developing situation."

Leading equities were among the principal beneficiaries of the rumors. ICI, which had been up 3 at 121 in early afternoon dealings, rose to 125 in late trading. Unilever rose to 178. Courtaulds gained 3 1/2 to 87. Becham gained 6 to 122 and Hawker Siddeley rose 2 to 137.



L. H. Weeks



Edward Marshall

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

L.H. Weeks has been appointed president of International Harvester Europe, succeeding Robert Wraith, whose new assignment is to be announced later. Following his nomination, Mr. Weeks has resigned as managing director of International Harvester Co. of Britain but remains chairman of that company. He is succeeded by John C. Smith, who had been assistant managing director.

Honeywell Europe has named Edward Marshall to the new position of vice-president of finance and administration. He replaces R.C. Halsom, who was director of finance and administration and who is taking up a senior position with Honeywell in the United States.

John Bennett has been named managing director of Milton Bradley International, based in London. He is responsible for the operations of all the company's European subsidiaries.

Fore: Neptune, the drilling subsidiary of Schlumberger Ltd., has promoted Bernard Alpaerts to the

position of president from that of general manager.

General Biscuit Co. has named Keith Monk as director of international market development. Mr. Monk was formerly with Nestlé in Switzerland.

Brian Alshitt has become managing director of Spartan Steel & Alloys Ltd., of Britain, replacing Z. Skotowiec, who has retired.

The new managing director of Continental Illinois London-based merchant bank is John Porta. He succeeds Robert Siff, who has resigned.

Robert Lewison has been appointed director of international sales and marketing for Crane Co. Based in Brussels, he will be responsible for Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Crocker National Bank has named Avery Chope vice-president and general manager of the London branch. Robert Enslew takes over as vice-president and assistant general manager.

Chrysler Reportedly to Cut Car Prices by Rebate System

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler will soon announce \$200 to \$400 cuts in the effective prices of some of its cars and trucks in the form of direct rebates to customers who buy over the next several weeks.

The development is the most visible crack so far in what has been a stone wall of resistance put up by U.S. auto makers against any price cuts. But there are signs that other firms also are starting to take some indirect steps to make car prices more attractive to consumers.

The Chrysler move, which the company plans to unveil this

weekend, will mean that consumers will get money back on cars they buy or order during the next five weeks or so. It's understood that Chrysler will announce each week the models eligible for a price cut. (Chrysler, however, will not reduce the official "sticker" prices of the cars.)

It is not surprising that Chrysler was first to break ranks on prices. The third-ranking U.S. auto maker has been having the biggest problem with inventories of unsold cars and appears to be suffering most from the slump.

For the industry as a whole, new-auto sales in December fell an estimated 26 per cent from the energy-crisis-depressed levels of a year earlier. The December figures left sales for all of 1974 about 22 per cent less than 1973's record levels.

Sales of imported cars, which were particularly strong in December, 1973, as gasoline-conscious buyers sought fuel economy, fell almost 31 per cent from the 1973 month. For the year, they are off about 20 per cent. Domestic makes were down about 25 per cent, sources estimated.

Although the December decline from year-earlier levels was narrower than November's 34-per-cent plunge, analysts were reluctant to trumpet a turnaround in sales rates.

However, the Fed's action was undertaken too late in the day to have any impact, and funds closed around the lowest levels of the session.

In Chicago farm commodity futures came under heavy selling in the closing minutes on the Board of Trade and most closed with limit or near limit declines.

The limit moves included 20 cents a bushel in soybeans, 20 cents in wheat and 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, in soy oil.

Gold futures opened about \$4 an ounce lower and fell an additional \$4 before rallying and closing with a loss of about \$4.

Swiss Close London Bank After Losses

Heavy Debts Cited Currency Dealings

GENEVA, Jan. 7 (AP).—Swiss banks today ordered the immediate closure of the Geneva branch of the London-based Finabank, a bank of dubious reputation, after it had incurred "heavy losses" in currency dealings.

Finabank, which had been in operation since 1968, was founded by a group of Swiss and German financiers, including the late Swiss banker, Paul Suter.

Finabank's losses, which were said to be in the millions of Swiss francs, were attributed to "excessive speculation" in the foreign exchange market.

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EC Adopts Fund Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

the economic dislocations caused by the oil-price increases. Most of the recycling so far been handled by the commercial banking system but a more systematic and financial system is needed.

The idea of allowing governments to add to their gold holdings by a limited percentage of existing reserves was first put forward at a meeting of European nations at Zelt, Holland, on April 23, 1974.

Until now, the United States has resisted any step that would allow any build-up of monetary gold reserves. In its own aversion of gold yesterday, the Treasury heeded calls to other governments.

But its willingness to accept a variation of the Zelt formula is a substantial compromise of the former U.S. position.

Mr. Bennett said that he has recommended to Treasury Secretary William Simon that the United States abolish, for itself, the current \$42.23 official price of gold, which had little meaning under present conditions.

Under his proposal, which requires congressional approval, the United States would not write up the value of reserves. Mr. Bennett said "the only place you would see gold valued" is in an annual listing of real property owned by the federal government.

But in that listing, the value of the gold hoard would be based on market prices.

The United States is also likely to find itself in disagreement with some other nations on the future use and composition of the IMF's "oil facility."

This lending program collected almost all of its funds from the oil cartel countries, to re-lend to

Amex Studies Merger

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (Reuters).

The American Stock Exchange has formed a committee to study the possibility of merging with the New York Stock Exchange.

Amex chairman Paul Kolton told a press conference today.

7/1/75	Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s. High Low Quot.	3 p.m. p High Low Quot.
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**Royal Bank of Canada has tripled
its assets in the past eight years.
Today: over \$21.6 Billion.**

Look at it this way: Canada is a global trader. Where Canada does business, we do banking. (We've been doing business outside of Canada for more than 75 years.) We have literally generations of experience in world markets... experience that has contributed to our maturity, depth and professionalism. Whether your business is in Canada, in any of the other countries in which we operate... or literally anywhere in the world where commerce moves, we'd like the opportunity to show you the one simple reason behind our success. We're the helpful bank.

Condensed Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at October 31, 1974		
Assets	1974	1973
Cash resources	\$ 4,563,183,196	\$ 5,338,982,293
Government and other securities	2,812,869,179	2,143,977,967
Loans, including mortgages	12,713,031,139	9,972,050,600
Bank premises	168,306,201	137,749,213
Securities of and loans to corporations controlled by the bank	153,585,502	118,376,159
Liabilities of customers under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	1,248,981,767	642,777,031
Other assets	9,922,834	9,622,096
	<u>\$21,669,879,818</u>	<u>\$18,363,535,359</u>
Liabilities		
Deposits	\$19,441,372,513	\$16,800,301,163
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	1,248,981,767	642,777,031
Other liabilities	91,115,972	70,347,256
Debentures issued and outstanding	125,000,000	125,000,000
Accumulated appropriations for losses	246,623,181	233,835,474
Capital, rest account and undivided profits	516,786,385	491,274,435
	<u>\$21,669,879,818</u>	<u>\$18,363,535,359</u>
(All figures are in Canadian dollars)		

Note 1: The above Statements include the results of operations and the assets and liabilities of those wholly-owned subsidiaries denoted with an asterisk.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
the helpful bank

Mr. J. Ragon,
General Manager U.K. & Scandinavia.

Regional Representatives:
Scandinavia: E.D. Ferguson.
U.K.: P. W. Todd.
Oil & Gas: A.A. McArthur.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

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Loans, including mortgages
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President:
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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

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Currency Rates

January 7, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account commissions.

	DM	FF	£	Li	Glf.	Ec.	Sfrs.	Dan.
Amsterdam	2,466.0	5,860.0	103.65	56.08	32.28	—	6,828.0*	97,415*
Brussels	35.87	62.86	14.87	8.10	5.92	—	14,064	62,705
Frankfurt	2,371.0	5,820.0	103.00	56.01	32.09	8,253*	83,890	45,131
London	3.241	—	5,575	10,313	1,317.5	5,786.7	39.63	5,500
Paris	64.70	137.50	271.06	146.55	—	—	26,540	114,330
St. Gallen	—	10.34	—	—	6,212.55	35,182	18,125	26,540
Vienna	—	—	—	—	—	12,367.7	—	—
Zurich	—	5,503	95,557	180.77	87.68	3,994.6	109.48	70.6*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 5.9350; Escudo: 200.48; Irish £: 7.8756; Italian Lira: 2036.36; Japanese Yen: 360.73; Swiss franc: 2.2037; West German Mark: 1.4836.

Belgian financial franc: 36.65.

(*) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100; (**) Units of 1,000, (***) Units of 10,000.

(*) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

The new currency

**"You can now earn 9.25%—
with absolute safety."**

A black and white portrait of a middle-aged man with dark hair, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a light, textured surface.

**Deposits are guaranteed safe
and insured by a permanent
authority of the U.S. Government."**

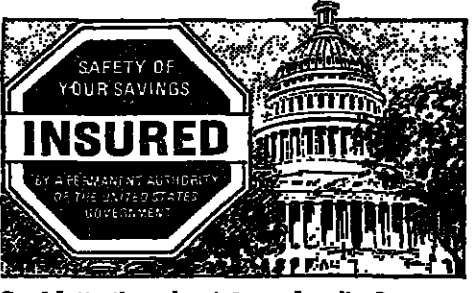
In these unsettled times, your money deserves the maximum protection. 9-25% is the highest bank interest you can earn today with your savings insured against any conceivable risk or loss by a permanent insurance and regulatory authority of the U.S. Government. Moreover, this rate is guaranteed for one full year on deposits made on or before February 20th, 1975.

1. Your 9-25% interest is *net*; there are no commissions to pay or any taxes withheld.
2. Your interest is paid *quarterly*.
3. You can establish, with a simple stroke of the pen, standard worry-free trust accounts *without having to pay* any costly legal fees or banking charges.
4. There is *never* a charge to open... add to... or close an account.
5. You receive a *prompt, efficient* and confidential service from a Management Group with more than 20 years of worldwide savings and investment experience.
6. We can easily and *without cost* to you transfer your funds from any part of the world.
7. Finally, you can earn up to *5 days of Bonus Interest*: Funds collected on or before the 5th day of any month start earning interest from the first day of that same month.

In these days of financial uncertainty, it makes good sense for the prudent investor to obtain maximum protection on his savings. Through a Fiduciary Account at Noram Bank, your money is deposited with those U.S. banks and savings institutions whose accounts are guaranteed safe and individually insured up to US\$40,000 each.

Through a number of separately-named accounts, you may insure your deposits up to US\$1 million or more. This insurance of deposits by a permanent authority of the U.S. Government is provided without cost to all depositors and protects today more than US\$600,000 million in deposits with over 19,000 U.S. banks and savings institutions. In more than 40 years of this insurance system, no one has ever lost a single dollar in insured deposits.

Why not start today earning 9-25% interest with the absolute safety provided by insurance of deposits by a permanent authority of the U.S. Government. Mail today the coupon below for complete details and an Application Form. Since interest rates generally are falling and since the 9-25% rate is guaranteed for one full year on deposits received by February 10th 1975 it is a fact to act immediately.



To: North American Bank Corporation n.v.
Head Office: 505 Keizersgracht, Amsterdam, Holland.
 Gentlemen: Please send me complete details and an Application Form for making deposits with U.S. banks whose accounts are insured by a U.S. Government authority

I have US\$ _____ to deposit at this time/shortly.
(Minimum deposit required: US\$10,000).

Name (Please print) _____

Address (Please print) _____

This offer is not available to residents of the Netherlands. HT11

<h2>Food.</h2> <p>The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and our columnists eat up the Tribune's food articles.</p> <p>Where to eat what, and for how much, is covered regularly in the feature pages of the International Herald Tribune.</p>	<h2>Wall St.</h2> <p>Did you lose a paper fortune yesterday? Make a killing in cocoa? Find out in the <i>daily</i> Wall St. listings in the Tribune.</p> <p>We cover both New York and American exchanges... mutual funds and commodity prices, too. Every day of the week.</p>	<h2>Comment.</h2> <p>James Reston, C.L. Sulzberger, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune.</p> <p>And these are just a few of the editorial commentators whose signed columns appear in this international newspaper.</p>	<h2>Airlines.</h2> <p>Audience-conscious airlines place more advertising in the <i>Herald Tribune</i> than in any other European newspaper.</p> <p>Why? The Tribune's the paper significant Europeans read, and it's on sale at more than 8,500 newsstands every day.</p>
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'Mace' Keeps Vikings in Relaxed Mood

Sub's Antics Amuse Squad

By Dave Anderson

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Perhaps the warm sun thawed the Minnesota Vikings yesterday as they posed for photographers in the annual initial rite of Super Bowl week. The Vikings pose well.

"Offense over here," a man shouted, "defense over there." And they obliged, like so many purple seals. But up to now posing has been the extent of the Vikings' contribution to Super Bowl history. They are the only team that hasn't won the Super Bowl on at least its second try. They were here four years ago with Joe Kapp, that celebrated legal figure, as their quarterback and lost to the Kansas City Chiefs, 23-7. And in Houston last year with Fran Tarkenton at quarterback, they lost to the Miami Dolphins, 24-7. Now they are here again, to oppose the Pittsburgh Steelers, and according to the tenets of National Football League psychology, they should be wound tight with tension at the very thought of maybe losing again. Except that they're not.

"Do you think," an interrogator addressed Tarkenton, "that if you have a bad day, the Vikings can't possibly win?"

"They been winning for two years with me having a bad day," the quarterback said. "Why can't they do it another time?"

Way to Celebrate

So much for tension. And then Francis Asbury Tarkenton, the son of a Methodist minister and named after the first Methodist bishop in the United States, glanced across the practice field to where Scott Anderson, a rookie, was talking to some newsmen.

"There's O' Mace," said the quarterback, laughing. "That's what we call him now, Mace."

If the Vikings finally win the Super Bowl this year, "Mace" might be as good a reason as any. Scott Anderson is a 6-foot 4-inch 234-pound backup center who hardly plays for the Vikings, not even on the special teams. But he is suddenly the most celebrated player in their locker room. When the Viking coach, Bud Grant, told his players to go home last week at Mark Twain's hometown than his. For more than a century now, people have been saying that if football players tried to do in public what they do in a game, they would be arrested. Scott Anderson put that theory to the test. And he was arrested—by five policemen. He's here now on \$25 bail—\$105 for disturbing the peace, \$105 for resisting arrest and \$15 for being drunk.

"I'd been drinkin' beer," Anderson was explaining, "and then I stopped in Fern's Restaurant for some eggs on the way home. He ordered them 'over easy' but when they arrived 'over well, burnt really,' he said to the lady cook.

"I told her I didn't want 'em," he recalled, "and then I guess I said a few things I shouldn't have said in public."

In a Bind

She phoned the police and soon the squad cars arrived, with their mace and their red roof-top lights flashing.

"It was colorful," the Viking rookie said, smiling. "I was a little loopy and I didn't like the idea of them trying to handcuff me. That's what I was thinking. But they finally got the handcuffs on. It was the most expensive breakfast I've ever had, and I hardly got to eat it."

"Did you say anything that Mark Twain wouldn't appreciate?" he was asked.

"I don't think so," Anderson said. "Mark Twain was a very imaginative person."

He has reddish blond hair, as Huckleberry Finn might, but no freckles. The bridge of his nose is scarred, as almost all linemen's are, from his helmet being jammed down across it. But most of those scars are souvenirs of college football. He was the Vikings' third-round draft choice out of the University of Missouri, where he earned all-America honors.

"I'm sorry it happened," Anderson said. "Hannibal's been good to me. When I was at the university, they had a day for me. Growing up in Hannibal, kids are very conscious of Mark Twain, very conscious of his books and his adventures. It's a little town of about 20,000 about 100 miles northwest of St. Louis right on the Mississippi River."

When he rejoined the Vikings, his teammates gave him a standing ovation and Grant didn't even fine him.

"He was at home on his own time," the stern-faced coach explains. "He wasn't representing the team."

And in Hannibal, there doesn't seem to be much resentment, at least not among the police.

"If I'd been there, I would have used an old method of approach," says Sam Dindia, the assistant chief of police there. "Why would I pick a fight with him? He's too big for me. When he was home one time, I remember he showed me how he hit a guy and got kicked out of the game. And at the university, I remember watching him on TV and how he always was getting up and getting the second man."

Scott Anderson used the same theories last week, until the mace got him. It's too bad he probably won't even play in the Super Bowl game. But at least he has his teammates laughing instead of worrying.



United Press International.



Associated Press.

CAMERA PLAY—Fran Tarkenton, in top photo, measures 6-foot-6-inch Minnesota Viking teammate Carl Eller on "photo day" while in bottom picture Steelers' wide receivers pose for the news cameramen. The Pittsburgh pass catchers, are, clockwise from top: Glenn Sounik, Ron Shanklin, Chuck Dicus, Lynn Swann and Frank Lewis.

Super Bowl Teams Start Countdown by Posing

By William N. Wallace

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Both Super Bowl teams, the Minnesota Vikings and Pittsburgh Steelers, began the polishing process yesterday for the game in Tulane Stadium here on Sunday that will decide the championship of the National Football League.

All 47 Vikings were accounted for while the Steelers had one absentee. Tonight while the Vikings, who had only 21 attempts in 16 games this season. In previous seasons he had averaged 34.

"On Sunday I think I'll have three shots," he said. If he is correct, his success or failure will mean field goals.

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Observer

Hot Winds Ruffle No Oil

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The Ford government's verbal blitzkrieg on the oil problem recalls the story a Middle Western congressman once told me about addressing a group of his constituents who were of Central European extraction.



Baker

Aware that they were unhappy with his performance in Washington, the congressman, a Democrat, threw them a pulsating stem-winder promising, if re-elected, to cut taxes, and war, lengthen the human life span and make the liver bile flow at the rate of two pints a day.

When he was exhausted, by these exhortations of the Democratic millennium, he asked for questions and a man in a lumber jacket arose with one which produced the only cheers of the evening. "Why you Demos talk so much—do so nothing?" he asked.

Talk so much—do so nothing has been the essence of the government's oil policy since the gasoline lines vanished last spring. We have been vociferously assured that the country faces no graver threat than the oil shortage, wherefore President Ford has resolutely ruled out a gasoline tax to cut oil consumption.

President Ford is as stout a ruler-out as we have had in Washington since Calvin Coolidge. Given a problem, he instinctively rules out government action. One may argue the merits of the Coolidge reflex, but Coolidge himself was admirably consistent in following it.

He did not make speeches sounding like Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon and then go to the office and act like Coolidge. He ruled out everything flamboyant, including 16-cylinder doomsday speeches. This is where President Ford fails on the oil problem. He has ruled out everything except strong speech declaring that something has to be done.

If the President is the champion ruler-out, the heavyweight at ruling-in is Secretary Kissinger. Answering questions from Business Week magazine, Kissinger has just refused to rule out war in the oil zones. War, he said, might become an option if the oil nations caused "some strangulation of the industrial world."

What do the Arabs make of this talk? "Some actual strangulation" is a slippery phrase, Has

there not been "some" strangulation already in the United States since the doubling of oil prices? At what point on charts of rising unemployment and ailing business does strangulation become "actual" enough to place war in the ruled-in category.

We can only guess. What is worse, so can the Arabs. Being a scholar of diplomacy, Mr. Kissinger must know that nothing is more dangerous in a hostile confrontation than leaving an adversary in doubt about your intentions, yet Kissinger shows them only the poker face.

The Arabs might sensibly reason that Kissinger's vagueness about ruling war in means that he has actually ruled it out, since a diplomat of his skill would take great pains to clarify his intentions in a dangerous situation.

They will have to consider other questions, of course. "For whom," they will ask, "is Kissinger speaking?" Can he be speaking for the President? Surely not, for the President has already shown that he is not sufficiently alarmed about the oil situation to inconvenience the voters with a gasoline tax.

If he is unwilling to tax gas, is he likely to fight a war? Would he rather fight than tax? Presidents have done stranger things, and very recently, The Arabs will know the foolishness of counting upon American presidents not to do the ridiculous.

But what of Congress? When ruling war in, Kissinger ignored the fact that Congress would have to approve it and spoke as if it were something he and the President could settle between them. This would be presidential war as practiced in the days when the president did as he pleased and sent his lawyers to Capitol Hill to announce that, if Congress did not like it, it could always try to impeach him.

The Arabs read the papers, too. They will know that Kissinger will not extend such an invitation to Congress these days, must guess that neither he nor the President would make war without the blessing of Congress that is tired of presidents, Kissingers and wars.

Examining all the available information, the Arabs estimating American intentions can hardly avoid the conclusion that Washington's oil policy remains what it has been for the last year and that, Kissinger's warlike murmuring means only that he is still following the basic policy guideline: talk so much—do so nothing.

If by some delightful chance. When you're flying out in France. Some old Boche machine you meet. Very slow and obsolete. Don't turn round to watch your tail. Tricks like that are getting stale; Just put down your bally nose. And murrur, "Chaps, here goes!"

—Song of the Royal Flying Corps, circa 1914.

One must first overcome the inner schweinshind

—Manfred von Richthofen, alias The Red Baron.

The Altered Image Of Fighter Pilots

By Irving Marder

LONDON (H.T.)—How did the public image of the fighter pilot degenerate, within less than a lifetime, from that of a Lancelot figure charging through the sky in knightly combat to that of a sadistic murderer? Though the puzzle itself may never be solved fully, considerable light has been shed on its origins by "Aces High," a book recently published here in a paperback edition. (Fountana/Collins, £1.25). Subtitled "The War in the Air Over the Western Front 1914-1918," the book was written by Alan Clark—whose first publication, "The Donkeys, a History of the British Expeditionary Force, in 1918," made a stir in 1961 by demolishing most of the surviving myths about trench warfare.

Clark, who was born 10 years after the end of World War I, is an Eton-and-Oxford-educated ex-soldier (the Household Cavalry) and ex-airman (Royal Australian Air Force). Also a member of Parliament, he writes on military topics with an authority and assurance that have carried him up the ranks of the rank of his field. In his latest book, rejecting the option of turning out the usual coffee-table product, a nostalgia-industry job plus a few familiar pictures, he has gone back to primary sources. Here, for example, he quotes an American would-be birdman at a French flying school, early in the war: "When a student was first learning to crow-hop up and down a field, he'd take off, rise about 10 or 20 feet, and then bring the ship down almost flat, barely pecking at all, by hissing the motor on and off. About four or five feet off the ground, the amateur eagle just let her drop-her-wham. The sound has the general effect of an earthquake in a hardware store, but the miracle was that the ship seemed to suffer no particular ill effects."

Begun With Theory

Both sides had begun the war with the theory that the role of the airman was one of observation. "Experience has shown," the German General Staff said in a September, 1914, report, "that a real combat in the air such as journalists and romancers have described, should be considered a myth. The duty of the aviator is to see, not to fight."

But myopia was not a difficult area to regulate. The chivalric concept of aerial combat as an elevated form of knightly strife did, however, have some substance. "For the first few months of the war," Clark says, "the rival aviators would greet each other... with a wave of the hand or perhaps some little piece of display to illustrate their prowess, a flick of the wings or a difficult half-roll. The bond which they shared... was stronger than the hostility which they were expected to display as soldiers of nations at war. But then... a kind of sporting rivalry began to gather momentum..."

On Aug. 23, 1914, three Royal Flying Corps pilots spotted a German monoplane over the French lines. By maneuvering their planes in close, they forced him down. The German ran into the woods, whereupon the Englishmen set fire to his plane, "having recorded the first aerial victory of the war."

The war's first months found the Germans with the strongest air force in the field, followed by the French, with the British a poor third. The Germans had 245 planes and seven Zeppelins. The French had 160 planes and 15 lighter-than-air



Hermann Goering as a World War I pilot.

craft, the British 113 planes and six airships. Germany's principal warplane was the Taube (dove), an Austrian product, supported by the Dutch-designed Fokker. The French flew a variety of planes, including the Spad, the Farman, Bleriot and Nieuport among others. The British Expeditionary Force was equipped mainly with French planes but later such British aircraft as Sopwiths and Bristolos came into service.

The first "aces" began to emerge early in 1915—and the names that survive are mainly German. Lt. Max Immelmann, for instance, "the year of the aces and the great mass dogfights." Armament was a problem that was solved only partially in those early years: The Lewis gun, invented by America's Isaac Newton Lewis, "had serious drawbacks on single-seater planes: the gun was not within easy reach of the pilot if it developed a blockage during flight; and to replace an empty drum the pilot had to stand up in the cockpit."

But pilot skill and courage helped to compensate for technical shortcomings. Clark quotes from an RFC pilot's letter to his fiancée: "... I got my first Hun today! At last!... It was a lovely evening, very clear with a pale blue sky and I thought it was too nice to so straight back. I had another look at that incredible morass east of Ypres. I went after him, throttle wide open, firing in long bursts, but he gradually left me behind. I followed, still firing through the Aldis, until he was 300 yards distant, then I stopped, there was no point in pumping any more lead into him. But I stayed in the dive and saw that he didn't pull out."

Here and there, in Clark's splendid narrative, a familiar name or face confronts the reader: the American ace Eddie Rickenbacker; Georges Guynemer, legendary French ace of the Cigogne squadron; a picture of Gallie élan in a medal-bright tunic, breeches and boots, photographed "shortly before his death in September, 1917." And, wearing somewhat longer boots, spraddle-legged in front of his plane, gripping a walking stick with odd-looking notches, Hermann Goering. "One of the best German fighters of the First World War, he lived to command the Luftwaffe in the Second World War..." And he died, by his own hand, in a prison cell at Nuremberg, having done at least as much damage as any other man to obliterate for all time a pristine image.

PEOPLE: Elvis Presley, Memphis Celebrate His 40th

Elvis Presley turns 40 Wednesday, and Memphis, his hometown, is helping him celebrate. The Memphis International Airport will announce on its loudspeaker every hour that it is Presley's birthday and post a huge sign reading "Happy Birthday, Elvis" at Memphis radio station for an hour in Presley's honor. Several department stores will display Presley's picture in their windows. And last, but not least, Tina Turner, a singer who has organized a birthday parade last year, has "put a big box on the gates at Graceland (Presley's Memphis mansion) to hold cards, and I just hope people will stop by Elvis's house and put a birthday card in the box sometime Wednesday."

Princess Charles of England is lonely, has no particular girlfriend and says it's not his fault if people think that he is an alcoholic. Prince Charles, 28, was talking in an interview with Stuart Kinnear of the London Evening Standard. "The older I get the more alone I become," he said, adding that people who push their friendship on him usually have an ulterior motive. The prince said that the real basis for lifelong happiness in marriage is "basically a very strong friendship."

Meanwhile, the Daily Mail reported that Lady Jane Wellesley, daughter of the Duke of Wellington, and often mentioned as possible future queen ("We're just good friends," the prince said), was seen at a nightclub in London with Neil Balfour, whose wife left him for actor Robert Burton.

SENTENCED: A narcotics addict, in a New York court, to a maximum four years on his plea of guilty to stealing the bicycle and tennis racket of John F. Kennedy Jr. Robert Lopez, 20, was also sentenced to the same jail term on his plea of guilty to the mugging of an auxiliary police officer last year. The judge set both terms to run concurrently. The Kennedy robbery occurred in Central Park on May 14, 1974, as the 13-year-old was on his way to a tennis lesson. He was unarmed.

ENGAGED: Former New York Mayor Robert Wagner and Mrs. Bennett Cerf, the widow of the founder of Random House, The

couple plans to wed at the end of the month. It will be their third marriage for Wagner; first wife died and when marriage ended in 1964. He is 64; Mrs. Cerf's age is available.

Political columnist Walter Moore left the bulk of his \$500,000 estate to his College, his alma mater gave his papers to Yale University. Lippman left his two houses of \$20,000 and \$10,000. The will was in Manhattan Surrogate Court day.

Bobby Fischer, who has been so elusive in legal matters, a \$3.5-million damage against him has been repeatedly since 1972, was Monday to appear in the New York Supreme Court. Hyman Korn was a 20 on behalf of Fischer. He had held the rights to Fischer's 1972 world chess ship chess match in Iceland, sued after the player gave movie cameras. The judge followed unsuccessful effort for Fischer to make a claim in California. No case set for Fischer's appearance the stand.

Justice William O. Douglas and showing signs of further improvement in his weakened left leg and arm have been transferred from an intensive care unit to a private: a spokesman for Walter Army Hospital in Washington, D.C., said. Despite the improvements, doctors caution Douglas have declined to discuss his condition of the 76-year-old. (SAMUEL JESTER)

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